THE

Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 55,281—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
10th March	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10912
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	----	---
30th "	PERSIA	7951	----	---
1st April	MARMORA	10509	----	---
8th "	CALEDONIA	7956	----	---
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	----	---
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7902	----	---
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7918	----	---

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,

At Special Rates,

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 426 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 526 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge,

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

[redacted] NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI [redacted] TINO LINE.) [redacted] NAPLES and [redacted]

[redacted] 1911 [redacted] 1911 [redacted] 1911 [redacted] SIVE [redacted] Class [redacted] 165 [redacted] 247-8 [redacted] turn. [redacted] appli- [redacted] tion at [redacted] ers, Rs. [redacted] ers for [redacted] and re- [redacted] k their [redacted] KETS [redacted] ics Mariti- [redacted] Lloyd from [redacted] ANG, [redacted] G. [redacted] hil on [redacted] Mar. 1911 [redacted] April 1911 [redacted] May 1911 [redacted] NG Rs. 140 [redacted] ONGKONG [redacted] ean Black [redacted] SBI, [redacted] Agent. [redacted] RIGAN [redacted] NE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon. 13th March.	11 a.m.	*P D & O M.
Kola	1206	Thurs. 16th March.	9 a.m.	via O. M.
Lhasa	2177	Fri. 17th March.	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1206 tons, on Thursday, 16th March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 13th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

(Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 25th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY,

13th March, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	31st July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	24th Mar. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	21st April "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. 1911
Olympia	5124	Geo. Mitchell	26th " "
Ulricania	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

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FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

DESIGNERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
HIGH CLASS SILVER PLATE.

CASKETS,
VIEW ALBUMS,
SPORTING SHIELDS, MEDALS,
POLO AND FOOTBALL CUPS
AND GENERAL "PRESENTATION" PLATE.

ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS SUBMITTED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous venders for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s. post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 34 Hind Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

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BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND

150°

KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

"ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 55,281—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
10th March	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	----	---
8th "	PERSIA	7951	----	---
1st April	MARMORA	10509	----	---
5th "	CALEDONIA	7558	----	---
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10886	----	---
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7953	----	---
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10390
20th "	EGYPT	7913	----	---

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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At Special Rates,

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	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 496 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge,
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

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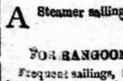
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	13th March.	11 a.m.	*P D & O M.
Kola	1206	Thurs.	16th March.	9 a.m.	via O. M.
Lhasa.....	2171	Fri.	17th March.	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1206 tons, on Thursday, 16th March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahoussra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 13th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

(Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 25th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th March, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli..	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,835	Rebufat ...	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic ...	6,335	Guionnet ...	11th May 1911.
Caledonien... ...	4,130	Lafont	8th June 1911.
Oceanien.....	4,143	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno.....	31st July 1911.
Salazie.....	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Caledonien.....	4,130	...Lafont	...24th Mar. 1911.
Oceanien.....	4,143	... Sellier	...21st April "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road,

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.....	16th Mar. 1911
Olympia ...	5124	Geo. Mitchell	26th " "
Circassia ...	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. "
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th " "
Castalia ...	6388	J. Hamilton	7th May "
Elysia ...	6368	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.....	10th June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE HOME.
CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun ...	3,363	T. L. Molony	18th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, Manager.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

DESIGNERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
HIGH CLASS SILVER PLATE.

CASKETS,
VIEW ALBUMS,
SPORTING SHIELDS, MEDALS,
POLO AND FOOTBALL CUPS
AND GENERAL "PRESENTATION" PLATE.

ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS SUBMITTED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets.

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the results of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1¾d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read that "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the exact cause of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 34 Hind Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

MOTORING

either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND
150°
KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
'ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at its Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "HIMALAYA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning, to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills must be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ISMAILA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 13th current, and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a.m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th March, 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP existing between MAGAN NATHOO, NARAYEN GOVIND and BAI MENA, widow of RAVISHUNKER LAKSHIRAM, who carried on business in country and English cloth, in the name of MAGAN NATHOO, and is at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, near Madhowbaug, is DISSOLVED, from 2nd February, 1911, and the Undersigned is NOT RESPONSIBLE in any dealings of the said Magan Nathoo.

(Sd.) NARAYEN GOVIND.

નારાયણ ગોવીંદ રાજીની સાઇ, દા૦ પોતે.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th March, 1911.

BOMBAY FOURTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 13th March, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T.C.

Byculla, 9th March, 1911.

FOR SALE.

ONE Second-hand Three-bowl RILEY'S CALENDER to calender cloth upto 50 inches width, fitted with two cotton bowls and one chilled-iron bowl. Can be seen at work at the SVADESHI MILLS, Kurla (Thana District.)

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 1st April, 1911, by Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N., for the purchase of the composite single screw gunboat "REDBREAST" with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board, as she lies in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "Redbreast" was built in Government Dockyard, Pembroke, in 1889, is 165 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 805 tons displacement and 720 indicated Horse Power.

The Fittings and Stores comprise :—

Boats, awnings, auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, and electric light apparatus.

The purchaser must remove the Vessel from the Government Dockyard, within one fortnight of purchase, at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard. No guarantee will be given with the boilers.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard. The acceptance of Tenders is subject to the decision of Admiralty, by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

Applications to view the ship and examine detailed list of stores for sale with ship, and any further particulars should be addressed to Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R. N., Admiral's House, Woodhouse Road, Bombay.

R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN,
Lieutenant-Commander, R. N.

6th March, 1911.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1911.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, this year, will start on THURSDAY, 30th March.

Entries CLOSE on MONDAY, 20th March.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana, on THURSDAY, 23rd March, at 6.30 p.m., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.

The winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith's Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

Secretaries of Gymkhana and Regimental teams are requested to let the undersigned know the names of the Players before March 15th, in order that arrangements may be made for their accommodation if possible.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned.

Rules, 1910-1911.

W. R. SHARPE,
H. S. G. VIDAL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana.
Bombay, 10th February, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. R. I. (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, B. I. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 11th March to 5th April 1911, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 11th March, 1911.

MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1911, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Account and Balance Sheet up to 31st December, 1910.
2. To elect three Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March to 3rd April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON and Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1911.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Rutlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep.	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1-45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-48
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-22
Meerut	...Arr.	3-49	Meerut	...Arr.	23-43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arr.	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Rutlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

SALE! SALE! SALE!

ENORMOUS REDUCTION AT

CHINA-JAPAN STORES.

39-41 ABDUL REHMAN STREET,
Near Crawford Market.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND GENERAL PRESENTATION ARTICLES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

GOLD JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE AND
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

MAKING GOLD AND JEM SET JEWELLERY A SPECIALITY.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE!

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS, MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

or to the

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Doors open 8-45 P. M. Commence 9-30 P. M.

THE MAIDAN MARINE LINES,

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS OF THE AUSTRALIAN BUCKJUMPERS

TO-NIGHT,

30 OUTLAW 30

HORSES, PONIES AND MULES.

BILLY WAITE.

The Champion Roughrider of Australia.

will master a local outlaw

TO-NIGHT

100 Rs. GIVEN AWAY 100 Rs.

To anyone who can ride the Mule.

BUMPER once round the Stockyard.

Prices.—Boxes to hold 5, Rs. 20 ; First Class, Rs. 4; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Re. 1 & As. 8.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

Owing to the departure of the horses by the Massilia on Thursday, the 16th, the season will be curtailed, to 4 nights only.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH, NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

OUR "SPECIAL" PROGRAMME

"MESSINA."

A wonderful series of views of the New City.

"LITTLE SOULS"

A film that proved a great draw on Saturday night. Two wonderful child artistes.

"THE FEAST OF FOOLSHEAD"

A scream of laughter. See the great Indian Chief on the War Path.

"BETTY LEARNS A TRADE"

The new lady Comedian. She is extremely funny in this film. And many other pictures.

3 TIMES NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

BAND :—THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, From 6 to 8 EVENING and every night, at 9-30.

TUESDAY, 14th March,

MORNING SESSION, from 9 to 11
With the Band, being Bank Holiday.
EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30. SPORTS 10-30.

ANOTHER NIGHT OF EXCITEMENT.
SPORTS AND A STEEPLECHASE

Horses will be kindly lent by a local club, as the numbers will be limited, entries must be made early to secure a mount.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
SKATING SESSIONS,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS ONLY.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, DAILY, 8-30 A. M. to 8 P. M., Standard, including SUNDAYS,
From 1st to 15th March, 1911.

"Admission annas four from Monday, March 6th to 15th inclusive."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of

INDUSTRY,

A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce. Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.

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Interesting Throughout.

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For Free Sample Copy and Adv. rates please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY" Office
3, Mohunlal-Mitter's Lane,
Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ON VIEW.—Major Dobbs and others valuable Furniture, Drawing Room Suit, Cabinet Almira, etc., 11, Queen's Road, Marine Lines. SALE 14th March.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, Furnished, from May 1; six months certain. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2532, care of this Office.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort,

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 27-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE : 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai.	Washington,
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico,
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton,	Yokohama,	Ceilon.
Manilla.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece- goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as 2 sets of drawing-room sofas and chairs in 10 pieces, almyrahs, cupboards, dining, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, large size phonographs, iron safes, grand piano, double sets of harness, typewriters.

2 almost new cameras 15 by 12 and 12 by 10 size, with Dalmier lens.

1 cottage piano by Walde Mar. Office furniture such as cupboards, writing tables, chairs, copying press, old typewriters etc,

On account of the Insurance Co,
W.C.
3279, 137,191.—1 case leather cloth sea-damaged.
Bombay.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred brougham,
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
The property of gentlemen—
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 rubber-tyred mail phaeton and grey Arab horse 14-3 going on harness.
1 Beetson Humber 2-cylinder motor car to seat 4, in going order.
1 5 H. P. D. Dion motor car with side-gear tonneau body with hood lamps, horn tyres, etc., in perfect running order.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, nearly opposite Church Gate, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, set of dining table and chairs, mirrored back sideboard and dinner waggon, American refrigerator ice box, one half-plate camera with lens, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, handsome chiffoniers and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, lady's and gent's writing tables, English iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofas, hats and bookstands, etc., the property of Major C. F. Dobbs, D. A. Q. M.G., proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, 16th March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On THURSDAY, next, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nos. 8 and 9, Fazul Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, such as drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet, mirror back side-board and cabinets, marble topped dressing and wash-hand and round tables, carpets, and flower vases, bed-room furniture such as teak, iron and brass, bedsteads, almirahs, chest of drawers, writing tables, lamps, hat-stands, glassware, platedware and crockeryware etc; the property of Nawab Sayed Lasker, Khan Bahadur of Hyderabad and others.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

Under instructions from R.D. Sethna, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Normand Miller Carter, Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, near Fire Brigade station, on SATURDAY the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), boot skins and leather, pairs of complete and uncomplete boots and shoes, boot trees, large finishing machine, Singer's boot sewing machine Kitson's lamp, shoemakers' tools, show cupboards office table, name board, etc.

AUCTION SALE of the Right to Collect Outstandings.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay and Assignee of the estate of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 22nd day of March, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

The Right, Title and Interest of the said Insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings mentioned in the list.

Conditions of sale and a detailed list of the outstandings can be inspected at the Auctioneers' Office.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th March, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF METAL, SILVER AND GOLD WATCHES OF THE WELL-KNOWN RELIANCE WATCH & Co.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 13th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T), the following list :—

By order of Mr. Girjashanker Vajeshanker and on account and at the risk of Mrs M. Festerle Nopper, the owner of the Reliance Watch Co.—

72 silver richly embossed lever watches, by the Reliance Watches Co
72 nickel open face keyless watches
8 bell watches level
6 large size calendar and moon watches
36 oxidysed fancy watches
9 gun metal lever watches
15 silver 1-2 Hunter keyless watches
36 silver full Hunter keyless watches
1 motor-car case for watch
1 gilt clock in plush case
1 wooden canteen Mahogany case
1 box hair springs
2 boxes spare dials
765 watch cases
18 silver watches
6 14 K gold watches
5 metal watches
4 14 K gold watches
3 9 K gold watches
1 repeater
24 metal watches
12 silver watches
1 18 K gold repeater
2 9 K gold watches
2 14 K gold watches
30 assorted watches
Will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Thursday, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street No, 10-12 Case No, 16 Paper Mill Lane, Girgaum,

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 P.M. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot a quantity of unclaimed goods, bags of cotton-seed, wheat, jowari, grain, tilly, linseed, rapeseed, bajree, cotton seed, turmeric, bolts, nuts, lot of burnt loose cotton, sundries, steel beams, drums of oil, iron bars flat, chalk-sticks, iron powras, tea, bundle of C. P. goods, wooden-toys, 2 loose stones luggage, brass weights, bagging, copper sheets, bundles of dabra, broken iron pully, wagon of coal, lot of loose iron pieces, cocoanuts, empty casks, condemned sheets, heaps of sweeping grain, old record, iron beads, picking cotton and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th March, 1911.

BLANKETS B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND TYPE CASTING MACHINE, in working order. Can be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Apply to—
GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY, situate at Upper Mahim or Lady Jamshedji Road.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th day of March, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, by order and under instructions of the mortgagee Haj

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 10.] [BOMBAY, March 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 5-8	1-16	
do. Rentes	97 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	97	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 3-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 5-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	24 7-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	52 3-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25 2-8 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20-46 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4-83 1-3		
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th	inst.	
3 months' sight	2 1-2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3	1-8	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Sellers at the rates.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £125,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	150,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	210,000
Silver to Shanghai	50,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Firm moderate business.
Futures Quiet,
East Indian Quiet,
Manchester More business doing.
Total Sales 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 3,000
Imports 14,000
Mid-Americans 7·66+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-4 unchgd
Jaffe and Son's White Shirtings B. 10-30 at Rs. 9-10 p. p.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·44 +06	7·44 +05	7·45 +06	7·45 +06	

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·38 +05	7·16 +06	6·87 +09	6·74 +09	6·63 +09

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports 14,000
Receipts at ,, Last year 12,000
Exports to Great Britain Nil
Exports to Continent Nil
Spot Cotton— 14·55+10
Futures—Month of May 14·47+12
Futures—Month of July 14·29+11
(Advanced on favorable cables and on bullish weak end figures.)

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 14 9-16+1-8
Futures—Month of Mar 14·47+10
Do. ,, May 14·52+08
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton Steady.

Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports 74,000
Do. exports to Great Britain 23,000
Do. do. to France and Continent 73,000
Do. do. to Japan 5,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports 6,53,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports 5,35,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F. d 7 9-64
Buyers or Sellers—Sellers.
Months—April-May.
Cocanada Ginned C. I. F. London d 6 23-32
G M Westerns C I F London d 6 28-32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi 34 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.
Red Karachi 33 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. 32 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-March.—Antwerp.
Buyers &c.—Value.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian 33 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—March.-April.
Buyers &c.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

85 p. c. 45 1-2 unchgd.
—Done.
3-8+1-8
1-2
1-4
unchgd
gular.
unchgd
-16+1-8
15 0
0 12 6
5 7 0
9s.
—Sellers.
r.
minal.
April.
Sellers.
Good business
—Sellers.
Aug.
—Value.

...ARKETS.

...ING.] [11th March 1911.

...PORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
40 Box's Sova.	30,00,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank
3 Bundles Sova	1,50,000	Marseilles	Comptoir National
1 Bundle Re..	1,200	Forebunder	M Mackenzie & Co

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 9th March, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	44	51,234
B. B. & C. I. Railway	58	66,317

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened quiet but steady with all quotations unchanged. There has been little doing to-day being mail day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3 1-16d. April
Do. France	...171
Do. Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai ,,	...176 3-4
Japan ,,	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 7-16 for Cash and the Settlement. There has been little doing in the bazaar and prices have remained steady during the day and close unchanged.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 7 0
Settlement	...	,, 96 7 0

BULLION :—
Bar silver in London closed yesterday 1-16 lower for ready at 24 5-16 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 24 7-16. New York was 1-8 down at 52 3-4. The local market opened at 61 1-4 ex-duty for ready and has remained steady. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian ,,	...	,, 24 0 0
Sovereigns ,,	...	,, 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	,, 61 4 0
,, 1st settlement	...	,, 61 6 0
,, 2nd settlement	...	,, 61 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Our market opened quiet but steady with prices practically unchanged. There has been little doing during the day and fluctuations in good Broach have been slight. At the close quotations are as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry by shippers and mills, which holders are meeting. Prices are rather easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...353	April
Fine M G Broach	...355	March
Good M G Broach	...343	,,
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	...351	,,
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...348	,,
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...340	,,
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...335	,,
Fine M G Amraoti	...335	,,
Fine M G Muttia	...321	,,
F G M G Khandeish	...306	,,
Fine M G Khandeish	...324	,,
Fine M G Bengals	...312	,,
F G H G Bengals	...290	,,
Good Westerns H G	...345	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...355	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	...	... 4,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·45 +1	7·46 +2	7·46 +1	7·43 +1

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·40 +2	7·18 +2	6·89 +2	6·75 +1	6·69 +1

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 12 6 0 B. T.
April-May	...	,, 12 13 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May	...	Rs. 7 4 6 R. T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore	...	,, 6 8 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	...	,, 7 12 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
The market is steady with business doing.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 52 8 0
Mimbara	...	,, 53 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	...	,, 57 0 0
Red Jubbulpore	...	,, 50 0 0
Black Kutni	...	,, 45 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 10 12 0 B. T.
April-May	...	Rs. 10 12 0 ,,

CASTORSEED :—
Quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready and forward ... Rs. 35 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Steady.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0 to Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Bold Grain	...	Rs. 45 0 0
Small	...	Rs. 44 0 0

WHEAT :—
Quiet but steady.
We quote :—
White Bangla Feb.-Mar. Rs. 4 10 0 B. T.
White Delhi Mar.-Apl. ,, 4 15 0 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,587 1-2
Bank of India	62
Eastern Bank	70 1-2
Indian Specie	50 1-2
Bank of Burma	136

MILLS.

David	370
Manockji Petit	2,635
New Great Eastern	165
Central India Spg. and W. Co., Ld.	1,677 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	277 1-2
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	42
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Def.	77 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	490

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	10,034	bales
Wheat	8,654	cwts.
Linseed	33,174	,,
Rapeseed	6,765	,,
Gingellyseed	3,671	,,
Poppyseed	53	,,
Groundnuts	2,236	,,
Castorseed	9,975	,,
Rice	11,206	,,
Myrabollams	832	,,
Cottonseed	7,330	,,
Mowraseed	13	,,
Gram	1,775	,,
Joowar	724	,,
Maize	1,053	,,

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 11.] [BOMBAY, March 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	us.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 1-4		1-4
do. Rentes	97 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	97	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities	64 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 5-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	24 1-2	1-1	
do. in New York	52 3-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25-30	1-2	
do. at Berlin	20-47	1-2	
do. at New York	4-86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th	int.	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	2 1-2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 7-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Dull.	Steady.
Futures	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500
Imports	...	Nil
Mid Americans	...	7·67+1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3-4	unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7·44 unchgd	7·44 unchgd	7·45 unchgd	7·42 unchgd	7·37 −01

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·15 −01	6·85 −02	6·73 −01	6·67 −01

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports 10,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year 12,000
Exports to Great Britain 10,000
Exports to Continent 2,000
Spot Cotton— 14·65
(Advanced on limited offerings and on firm Southern spot market and improved demand.)
Futures—Month of May 14·57+9
Futures—Month of July 14·37+8

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ...14·9-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar. ...14·48+1
Do. do May ...14·56+4
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.
Cotton Total Visible Supply ... 4,040,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian 105,000 —170,000—130 000
Do. Quantity in Sight ... 10,470,000 +110,000+160,000
Do. Stocks 1,290,000
Afloat Americans 120,000
Do. Indian 6,000

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...34 1-2
Do. Month—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.
Red Karachi ...33 1-2
Do. Months—Feb-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Feb-62lbs ...33 3-4
Do. Months—March-April—Hull.—Done.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ...33 1-2
Do. Month—March-April.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship ...45 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Done.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship ...47 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...41 1-2
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...72
Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...68
Do. Months—Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 12 3-8 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 6-8—Value.—Quiet.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 13 3 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.
Tone—Steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Apl.
Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Opened irregular, closed steady.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 3 3-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...Mar-Aug.
Tone—Steady.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 11 10 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—
General Tone—Unchanged. Quiet but steady.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The local manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld., has received to-day the telegraphic advice from the Head Office at Yokohama that, at the half-yearly general meeting held on the 10th instant, a dividend of 12 per cent per annum was declared for the past 6 months ended the 31st December, 1910. Yen 250,000, being placed to Reserve Funds, and Yen 1,187,000 carried forward. The proposal by the Board of Directors to increase the amount of the Capital from Yen 24,000,000 to Yen 48,000,000, was unanimously passed.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Bombay office has received the following cable from London :—Net profits for the year including amount brought forward amount to £266,873. The Directors propose to pay a dividend for the half year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, apply £10,000 in reduction of house property, and £10,000 to Pension Fund, leaving £240,873, whereof the Directors propose to capitalize £200,000 by issuing 16,000 Bonus shares of £25, on which £12-10-0 will be credited as paid and allotted to the existing shareholders in the proportion of one share for each four shares held, carrying forward thereafter £40,873.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM,
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MOODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO.,
"CHEAP JACK"
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DISNEY—Feb 16, at Gibralter, the wife of Capt J W K Lisney, R A, of a son.

FIELD—Feb 16, at 3 St David's Road, Southsea, the wife of Lieut J L Field, R N, of a son.

LECKY—Feb 15, at 1 Roebuck Road, Rochester, the wife of Lieut A M Lecky, R N, of a son.

ALDERSON—Feb 15, at the Cloisters, Bulkeley, Alexandria, the wife of G A. Alderson, of a daughter.

CRUDDAS—Feb 13, at Nether Warden, Hexham, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev G Cruddas, of a daughter.

GRUBBE—Feb 17, at 96 Abbey Road, N W, the wife of Capt L C Grubbe (late Bedfordshire Regt), of a daughter.

O'BRIEN—Feb 14, at Grange Cottage, Farnham, the wife of Capt W D O'Brien, late the Connaught Rangers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ESSON—ELEY—Feb 17, at St John's, Southwick Crescent, Lieut-Col E M Esson, 1st batt Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt), to Ethel Charlotte, daughter of the late W T Eley.

FORBES—BOWER—Feb 14, at St Nicholas Church, Childs Okeford, Donald Gordon, son of the late Major L Forbes, to Maud Elizabeth Syndercombe, daughter of H S Bower.

HOOKER—RUCKER—Feb 16, at Yattendon, R H Hooker, son of Sir J D Hooker, O M, G C S I, to Olive Marion, daughter of Sir A Rucker, F R S.

MASSY—DEANE-MORGAN—Feb 15, at Kilmuckridge Church, Wexford, G W E Massy to Eva, widow of the late Hon H F Deane-Morgan.

WIGAN—HENDERSON—Feb 15, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore, Gardens, S W, Capt J T Wigan (late 13th Hussars) to Aline, daughter of H W Henderson.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—Feb 14, at Whittingehame, Col E Balfour, aide-de-camp, son of J Balfour, of Whittingehame, East Lothian.

BENNETT—Feb 16, at College House, Hammersmith, C H Bennett, M D, J P.

BROWNRIGG—Feb 17, at White Waltham, Maidenhead, the widow of the late Sir Henry Brownrigg, Bart, aged 84.

FORSYTH—Feb 16, at Netherleigh, Leamington Spa, Lieut-Col F A Forsyth, late captain 5th Fusiliers, aged 70.

OAKLEY—Feb 16, at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, Cadet J Oakley, R N.

STUCLEY—Feb 19, at Cannes, France, Sir William Lewis Stucley, Bart, aged, 74.

INDIA.

MARRIAGE.

PALMER—GRIEVE—March 4, at United Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, Thomas William Palmer, son of James Davidson Palmer, of Whitehall, Ballymena, Ireland, to Alison Rodger Grieve, second daughter of Bailie Grieve, J P, of Bathgate, Scotland.

DEATH.

BELL—March 3, at Dacca, as the result of an accident, Henry Theodore Edward Bell, Agent, Bank of Bengal, aged 35 years.

SURAT.

DEATH.

KOTHAVALA—GIARA—11th March, 5 a.m., at Surat, Meherbanu, daughter of Assistant Surgeon Dorabsha Edalji Kothavala, and wife of Dinsha N. Giara, aged 21 years and 6 months. Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, our star film "Messina."
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "Too eager a seller makes a bad market." John Oxenham.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 p. m., on the 15th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday at the Morgue, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, concluded the inquiry touching the circumstances of the death of Liberatha, a Goanese nurse, who was knocked down and run over by a motor-car in Nesbit Lane on the 4th instant. Miss Pirojbai N. Cama, who was in the motor-car at the time of the accident deposed that the car was going slowly as she had warned the driver not to go fast. She had seen the deceased trying to cross the road in front of the car. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died of tetanus caused by the injuries to her foot received by her being accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor-car.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS week's programme proved quite an attraction on Saturday night and every one of the films met with a good reception. The film of Messina was the great draw of the evening and it is really marvellous to see how the new city is springing up after the dreadful catastrophe of a few years ago. The panorama includes the new city, the ruins still remaining and the blowing up by dynamite of many important places, such as the old palace etc. Foolshead this week gives a specially good comic film and the audience went into paroxyms of laughter on Saturday night. A very fine picture also is the one called 'Little Souls' which shows us a very pretty scene of every day life acted by two of the cleverest children we have yet seen. Their acting is superb and makes the film most touching all the other pictures are really good and make the whole show well worth a visit. Any one wanting an hour's enjoyment should not miss this week's programme.

Arrangements have been made at the Excelsior Cinematograph to give a Purdah ladies' performance in aid of the Muslim University fund, under the patronage of H. H. the Aga Khan, on Tuesday, at 5 p.m.

R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

THE Royal Indian Marine troopship "Dufferin" 3,966 tons, Captain W. B. Huddleston, R. I. M., arrived in Bombay Harbour on Saturday from Hongkong, which port she left on February 25, and called at Colombo en route. She brought the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry comprising 10 officers, 4 ladies, and 2 children; 926 men, 8 women and 4 children; also 3 native officers, 2 women, and 2 children.

LASCARS' CLUB, LONDON.

DR. JOHN POLLEN begs to acknowledge receipt of the following subscriptions towards the upkeep of the "Lascars' Club" :—The Hon'ble Nowrojee P. Vakil 5 ; Messrs. Byramjee Eduljee Umrigar, Ardeshir Jamshedji Umrigar 9.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road; London, England.

THE FRESH AIR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is with a deep and grateful recognition of how much I owe to friends and sympathisers in distant portions of the Empire that I venture to-day to appeal to your readers once again to help me with the Fresh Air Fund. We, in the old country, just now are rightly supposed to have most of our thoughts fixed on the Coronation and upon all its attendant festivities, but His Gracious Majesty the King, with the characteristic thoughtfulness of his family and its own ready sympathy for the sick and suffering, has gone out of his way, in many directions, to remind his subjects that we must not on that account forget the poor in our midst; and a few weeks ago His Majesty became the patron of the Fresh Air Fund.

I think I mentioned in my last communication to you, how King George, when he was Prince of Wales, drove one bright spring afternoon from London accompanied by the Queen, to Epping Forest—to inspect, in person, over a thousand slum children whom we had collected from some of the most squalid and poverty-stricken districts in the East End of London.

It was an example of Royal sympathy and thoroughness that created a profound impression on the public mind at the time it happened, with the result that the Fresh Air Fund's figures took a tremendous leap upwards and last year a quarter of a million poor children drawn from the slums in all the big cities of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland were given, at least, one day's chance of breathing pure air and of receiving plenty of good food in some of the prettiest and most health-giving villages in the Motherland.

The Motherland ! Sometimes, I admit that we who have taken on our shoulders the care and the rescue of her thousands and thousands of unloved and unwanted little slum mites grieve sorely over the Motherhood when we think of the actual extent of the problem in misery and wretchedness to which we have put our hands. Twenty years ago I remember I started the Fresh Air Fund with a day's treat to 20,000 waifs, at a cost of ninepence a child. This year, 1911, I see that the Fund will have to provide for something like 300,000 and many of these alas ! will be so sick, so weak, so helpless that nothing less than a fortnight's rest at the seaside, will give them even a fighting chance of life.

I do, therefore, urge your readers to help me as quickly and as generously as they can with subscriptions to the Fresh Air Fund, the address of which is 23, St. Bride St., London, E.C. A small gift of ninepence will give one outcast a whole day in the country—a railway journey, two meals, games and friends £3. 2s. will provide for a special party of 200 with the necessary attendants, to which the donor can give any name he, or she, likes; and I, personally, know no better method of commemorating any unexpected stroke of good fortune or any loss "too deep for tears" than this special treat to poor starving children of the old country that have never known the brightness and the gladness and the open air joys that colonial children enjoy as a natural birthright.

I am very anxious that this twentieth anniversary of the Fresh Air Fund shall be marked by a record subscription-list. The fact that I am not pleading in any way for myself, but entirely for poor little wretched half-starved mites who have lived in nothing but vile rookeries and rags and a poisoned foetid atmosphere that as stunted frame and mind, makes me bold to ask all who can to come specially this year to the assistance of the Fresh Air Fund. There is something in the dumb uncomplaining misery and wretchedness of these children which I am certain men and women with hearts cannot refuse to-day to answer ; and I personally can assure your readers that in return for any act of charity these waifs give them all they have to give loving and grateful remembrance of the unknown friends who first showed them the glories of the open air, and first helped them to look at the blue sky above their heads.—Yours, etc.,

C. ARTHUR PEARSON.

PUNJAB DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

Office of Industries Combined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MARCH 11.

A Press Communique says that on Mr. Renouf's departure he will be succeeded by Mr. Hamilton, as Director of Agriculture, and the latter will be succeeded by Mr. Townsend, as Director of Land Records. As most of the industries in the Punjab are connected with agriculture it has been decided to combine the two appointments of Director of Industries and Director of Agriculture and to designate Mr. Hamilton, as Director of Agriculture and Industries, and the subjects controlled by the two Directors will be dealt with by an amalgamated office at Lahore. The Director of Land Records will be primarily concerned with land records, registration and the registration of births, deaths and marriages, while the duties of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies will be discharged by the Director of Agriculture and Industries.

CALCUTTA DEATH RATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The total number of deaths registered during the week ending March 4th, in Calcutta, was 441 against 428 and 462 in the preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 62. There were 30 deaths from cholera and 32 deaths from plague mortality ; those from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 74 and 28 respectively. The general death rate of the week was 27 per thousand per annum against 41·5, the mean of the last five years. The death rate calculated on an estimated population of 1,009,008 was 22·7 per 1,000.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MARCH 11.

At the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held on March 16th, the Hon'ble Mr. Mant, Financial Secretary, will present the revised Financial Statement for 1911-12, and explanatory statements will be made by Messrs. Douie, Meredith, Fenton, Tollinton, Godley and Gordon. The Hon'ble Mr. Humphreys will present the Select Committee's report on the Punjab Municipal Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Fenton will introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Punchayats in the Punjab. Mr. Fenton will also introduce the Coronation Durbar Bill. Notice has been given of a number of questions but of no resolutions.

CALCUTTA CONSTABLE STABBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

A constable on duty in Harrison Road last night was stabbed in the shoulder by a Hindu whom he had stopped in the road, as no one was allowed out late last night in consequence of the census. The man, it seems, took the knife out of his clothes and struck, but the constable held on to him until help arrived. Two men, who were with the culprit, escaped. The constable is in hospital. The culprit is a local bad character.

THE HOLI FESTIVAL.

Public Meeting of Hindus.

A public meeting of the Hindu community of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Framji Cawasji Institute to express their approval of the work done by the Holika Sammelan General Committee against the evils of Shimga, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar presiding.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parukh moved "that in the opinion of this meeting, the organised steps taken by the Holika Sammelan General Committee against the evils of Shimga are worthy of encouragement and that similar steps should be taken by Hindu leaders in all district towns of the Presidency."

Mr. Parukh said that it would not be long before the evils would be completely uprooted. No religion could advocate or encourage immorality and he was sure that the organised efforts of the volunteers who numbered over a hundred would bring about the desired effect by preaching among the illiterate masses who were carried away by sentiments.

Mrs. Kashibai Herlekar, in seconding the resolution, appealed to the male members of the community to checkmate the evils that shocked women's modesty.

The following two resolutions were then carried unanimously.

That this meeting notes with satisfaction the practical agreement between a number of leading spiritual heads and other orthodox and reform Hindu leaders for uniting in this movement against the impurities and intemperance usually associated with Holi festivities ; and that this meeting notes with satisfaction the efforts made in Baroda, Allahabad and the Punjab to remove the indecent practices of the Holi Holidays, and urges upon all Hindu leaders and spiritual advisers in other provinces the necessity of uniting in this purifying movement and of creating a more vigorous public opinion against the well-known evils, and especially to keep off young students from the mischief of the Holi.

The Chairman next read a telegram from His Holiness Shri Shankracharaya of Dwarka, in which he expressed sympathy with the meeting. He then addressed the meeting. He said that they had all been there for the purpose of enlisting themselves as soldiers for fighting in the cause of purity. He was sure that all would retire determined in their own way to do what they could to promote the object of this mission. He reminded the volunteers that they were not going to do a commonplace work, but that they were devoting themselves to a cause which was holy and on which depended the future of the country, because without purity no one could achieve anything. He was glad that the question of purity was coming to the forefront amongst the students and he thanked God that the Hindu race was still instinctively on the side of purity and virtue.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

New Chief Justice and Judge Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The following Press Communique is issued by the Home Department :—His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Richards to be the Chief Justice and of Mr. E. M. D Chamier to be a Puisne Judge of the High Court at Allahabad.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Feb. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 14,000	Rs. 18,000	Rs.	Rs. 32,000
Or per mile of Railway	41	53	.....	94
For previous 7 weeks of half year	88,000	1,65,000	.....	2,53,000
Total for 8 weeks	1,02,000	1,83,000	.....	2,85,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,337	15,443	.....	28,780
Per mile of Ry.	39	46	.....	85
Total to corresponding date	84,330	1,34,613	483	25,4,912

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 3,220
Do. to date ..... ,, 65,575

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Feb. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs. 900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	.....	52
For previous 7 weeks of half year	3,800	1,900	.....	5,700
Total for 8 weeks	4,300	2,300	.....	6,600
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	635	624	.....	1,259
Per mile of Ry.	37	36	.....	73
Total to corresponding date	4,277	3,501	17	7,795

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 359
Do. to date ..... ,, 1,195

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Feb. on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2,16,000	Rs. 3,30,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Abydos, 1,940 Capt tons, E L Davis, left here Saturday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Persiana, 3,616 tons, Captain R Garrett, left here on Saturday for Marseilles and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain T L Green, left here yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macinnes, 2,418 tons, Captain J E Mcdean, left here yesterday for Tuticorin with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons, Captain R Henderson, arrived here on Saturday from Antwerp via Middlesborough and Karachi with a general cargo, leaving the first named port on Feb. 8.

The steamer Singu, 1612 tons, Captain W B Morison arrived here on Saturday with a cargo of kerosine oil from Rangoon via Karachi leaving the former port on February 23.

The steamer Ellinia, 2,795 tons, Captain R Ravasine, arrived here on Friday evening from Trieste which port she left on February 18, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Neckenfels, 3386 tons, Captain T Mitz arrived here on Friday evening with a cargo of kerosine oil from New York, which port she left on February 14. She sailed yesterday with the same bottom cargo for Calcutta.

The B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2,693 tons, Captain J V Legrand, R N R, arrived here on Saturday with a general cargo and Miss Pendergast and 10 deck passengers from Calcutta via Coast ports leaving the former port on February 2.

The Hansa Line steamer Rotenfels, 3,590 tons, Captain M Von Freeden, left here on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Hatamet, 2,554 tons, Captain J Peters, left here on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The P and O Company's mail steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain F R Summers left here on Saturday for London with English mails, general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 2,551 tons, Captain H Nicholson, left here on Saturday with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Quelos, 4,941 tons, Captain W Stewart, left here on Saturday for Rangoon with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth .....Capt J D Dick R N ..Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
B I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
B I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
B I M S Hardinge.....Capt Luck R I M
B I M S Dufferin.....Capt Huddleston.....R I Marine

H M VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 11.

Badrie...1613 Jones .....Snowdon
Braellians.....2428 .....
Chupra.....3954 Henderson .....Antwerp, &c .....M M & Co
B S Embrica..... Embrinos...Liverpool ...T Morrison
Ellenia.....2726 Ravisini .....Trieste...A L S N Co
Fazilka .....2693 Grand .....M M & Co
Gymeric .....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gralpara .....1353 Whytehead.....P G...M M & Co
Hild... 719 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Himalaya.....3705 Spicer .....P & O Co
Kola .....510 Morrison.....M M & Co
Muttra...2985 Tallent .....M Mackinzee & Co
Pentakota .....2209 Cole .....M Mackenzie & Co
Persia .....4198 Haughton...London...25-3 P&O Co
Pearlmoor...2576...Antwerp &c ....J Mackintosh & Co
Swift .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shirley.....2192 Stone .....M M & Co
Salsette...2391 Lewellin....Aden.....18-3 .....P & O Co
Stolzenfels 3553 Thielen .....W & A Graham & Co
Siberian...2312 Ormi .....Genoa ....J Mackintosh & Co
Singu .....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Tullochmoor...2251 Johnstone .....T M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co
Waitemata.....3459 Vent.....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia .....3250 Thomson .....Liverpool...16-3 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino .....2684 Maganzini ...Genoa .....15-3 Rubattino Line
4 Ischia.....2482 Belsito ...Hongkong .....16-3 Rubattino Line
6 Farn... . 2734 Albyne .. Liverpool Hull.....18-3 W & A Graham & Co
8 Bohemia.....2346 Gillhuber .....Trieste.....16-3 A L S N Co
16 Lamington.....2383 McPhail.....Dunkirk .....16-3 K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Delhi	4786	Bradshaw	Shanghai	15-3	P & O Co
D &E Clan Maclean	2952	Williamson	Dunkirk	23-3	J F & Co
F Clematis	2329	Robinson	Antwerp	18-3	J Mackintosh & Co
H Kristiania	1672	Johnson	N F N F	W &AG&Co	
K Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Genoa	23-3	B&P S N Co
F Lachtenfels	3525	Wittenberg	Hamburg via Karachi	20-3	W & A G & Co
Q Sultan	2701	Faniyia	Zanzibar	19-3	A S & Co

H W P D

Indravati...513 Fakeera ...N F ...N F ...Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati...699 ...Fakeera ...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga .....951 Cutbush ...Karachi .....18-3..... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
10	Neidenfels	Mitz	N York, Feb 14
	Ellinia	Ravisine	Trieste, Feb 18
11	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Mar 9
	Chupra	Henderson	Antwerp, Feb 8
13	Singu	Murison	Rangoon, Feb 23
	Fazelka	Grand	Calcutta, Feb 4
	B I M S Dufferin	Dufferin	Huddleston Feb 25.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels,	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Abydos	Davis	Rangoon
	Persiana	Garrett	Dunkirk
	Rotenfels	Freeden	H'burg viaK'chi
	Hatamet	Peters	Calcutta
	Egypt	Summers	London
	Wardha	Nicholson	Calcutta
	Quilos	Stewart	Rangoon
13	Neidenfels	Metz	Calcutta
	Islami	Green	Jedah
	Clan Macinnes	McLean	Tuticorin

The following vessels began loading on Saturday :—
Steamer Chupra, for Antwerp.
" Muttra, for Calcutta, &c.]
" Siberian, for Genoa, &c.
" Ellinia, for Trieste, &c.
" Singu, for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa, passed Lisbon on the evening of the 9th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, arrived at London on the morning of the 10th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY MAJOR THE HON'BLE SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th March.

1. To-day Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday next, Riding School for all members.

2. Wednesday the 15th instant Commanding Officer's Parade, Rendesvous Riding School 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

F. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turing grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OUDH AND ROHILKAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN reference to the advertisement appearing in Bombay Gazette, of 16th and 17th February 1911, for 100 L. C. G. Wagons, it is notified that the date for opening the Tenders has been extended to 1st April 1911.

T. GREGSON,
Offg: Loco: and Carriage Superintendent.
Dated Alambagh, 10th March, 1911.

WANTED an experienced ENGLISH NURSE for children, aged 2 1-2 and 3 1/2 years in Bombay. Apply care of this paper.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
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STEINWEG NACHF.
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MARCKS & CO.
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

MARSHALL'S STEAM ROAD ROLLERS
HAVE SECURED
THE "GRAND PRIX"
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THE HIGHEST AWARDS
at the Brussels International Exhibition, 1910.
Adopted by leading Municipalities and Public Bodies all over the world.
Stocks in Bombay ready for delivery.
For particulars write to :—
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 13th March, 1911.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

IF the wise men of the East would come and sit at the feet of the Gamaliels of the West they would learn not only how to make surpluses, but how to spend them. Whenever they are in want of a man for the other side they seize one from Bombay, but his potency for good is minimised at once by the perpetration of what is of course inaccurately called "a job" which makes two "against" instead of one "for." It would be a good thing however if the Supreme Council were entirely composed of men who have graduated in that of Bombay; it would become more businesslike and more capable. This may appear egotistic on the face of it. In reality it is not; for all that is good in the Council; all that stands for efficiency in the Secretariats of the Governor-General and the important appointments under the Government of India has Bombay writ large in its records. Compare the Budget which Mr. Lamb will present to-day to the Council, with that presented a fortnight ago by Sir Guy Wilson to the Council in Calcutta. It is not necessary to place a finger here or there to assist in the operation. The Budget of the Bombay administration will be at once recognised as a businesslike, tangible, living edifice, designed by a capable architect, erected by a competent builder. Our Chancellor of the Exchequer has a surplus and shows he is going to end with one, after incidentally carrying out a programme in which retrenchment and reform intertwine with the onward march of progress—a programme which provides for us in almost every direction we were entitled to anticipate. Instead of flippancy, we have dignity in Mr. Lamb's statement; instead of levity we have statesmanship; instead of prolixity and ambiguity, brevity and terseness. The figures and remarks, we are told, are liable to alteration, but in the absence of al together unforeseen circumstances no modification seriously affecting the estimates is likely to be required. Even that intimation to non-official members, that they may address their comments to the sea-waves, we prefer to the synonymous phrases utilised by the Finance Member in Calcutta.

The Budget for 1911-12 shows an increase in receipts over expenditure for the past year, a surplus of Rs. 1,52,47,000, which may be reduced by the end of the year to Rs. 78,27,000; for the revenue in the new financial year is not expected to equal the expenditure. Still there will be enough and to spare. No reductions in detailed grants will be necessary, And these grants include the carrying out of schemes of the utmost importance to both Presidency and capital—the scheme for the development of Salsette as a suburb of Bombay, the reorganisation of the Subordinate Forest Establishment, the provision of temporary Subordinate Judges to work off arrears, the extension of police organisation and reforms which have been too long delayed, the encouragement of primary education and of teachers, the assistance of local bodies in carrying out sanitary projects, the extension of medical relief, the provision of accommodation for the embarkation of pilgrims at Karachi, the development of the Agricultural Department, the grant of a subsidy to the City Improvement Trust, all this and more besides a contribution towards the cost of the forthcoming Royal visit and Coronation at Delhi. As regards the last item, it is shown that, although the occasion is greater, the contribution is proportionately less, though as the Finance Member succinctly observes, the arrangements are under the consideration of the Government of India and no accurate estimate can be framed at present of the expenditure likely to be incurred on the occasion. A sum of five lakhs is earmarked, though the provincial expenditure on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar, in 1903 and the local Coronation celebrations, amounted to pretty nearly four-and-a-half. Five lakhs therefore is ample and out of this we hope, though not very sanguinely, that some small change will be left; for we see no earthly reason for it. It may be that the visit of the King-Emperor will unite all hearts and restore to this country the feeling of restfulness and content which has been so long wanted, and may stave off a conflict which would be severe if short-lived. From a humane point of view it may be worth while to spend five-lakhs, or twenty times five, on a spectacle which a few hundreds will witness and a few thousands read about, but we have grave misgivings, both as to the utility of the expenditure and as to its ultimate results. Divided over the whole country the amount per head would not furnish a chapati for every indigent beggar's breakfast on a single day. So from that point of view, no further protest need be raised. But we would have preferred the whole amount to have been allotted to primary education, and erection of a vast collection of King George's schools.

Primary education is not lost sight of in the Budget; indeed, generous allotments are made for the purpose of providing school-buildings and for the offer of such pay as will secure the services of a desirable class of men as teachers and schoolmasters. On this the future success of Government educational policy depends much more than on the mere opening of schools; and we are glad to find the point fully accentuated in Mr. Lamb's statement. But a matter of almost equal importance, though smaller from the financial point of view, is the one concerning police reform. The police are not so bad as they have been painted; nor so corrupt or incompetent as many of their detractors have alleged. Still there is room for improvement and Government, though recognising the fact, does not seem to us to realise the urgency of it. We read "proposals for further reorganisation of the rank and file of the District Police in the Presidency proper have lately been submitted to the Government of India They are calculated to provide for the actual minimum requirements of each district and involve an additional expenditure of about Rs. 5,95,000 per annum. It is proposed to bring the police up to the estimated strength by degrees, as necessity may direct and funds permit, beginning in the most criminal districts and watching the results before proceeding further. A scheme for the revision of the Bombay City Police is also under preparation. A lump provision of Rs. 4,59,000 is made in next year's Budget in connection with the reforms under contemplation. This sum includes a final recurring grant of Rs. 3,25,000 from the Government of India, which brings up to the total limit, Rs. 20,00,000, their subvention for police reorganisation and reforms." If the Government of India bring up their contribution to the maximum it must have been convinced by the representations of the Bombay Government that the total limit was necessary. Is it logical then that the Bombay Government should carry out its scheme piecemeal and watch the effect before proceeding further? The admitted "actual minimum requirements" alone can be expected to produce any appreciable improvement, and as for the City Police, schemes have been under consideration for years past, and it is scarcely satisfactory to learn to-day that a scheme is still under preparation. The City Police will have to be as strong and as efficient as it is possible to make them before the close of the present year of grace, and we should have thought that, in view of last week's Government Resolution on disturbances, and the approaching visit of the King, no time would have been lost in bringing up the force to "actual minimum requirements."

SMOKE BURNING. THE very interesting and thoroughly practical lecture, delivered on Thursday evening by Mr. B. W. Bagshawe, A.M.I.M.E., at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, on the combustion of coal without smoke, adds one more to the series of lectures organised by the Principal, Mr. Dawson, for the advancement of industrial arts in India. A furnace was described by Mr. Bagshawe that, although comparatively new in this country, has been a thorough success in England, as a smoke consumer in boiler furnaces of various kinds. This, alone, would have very small interest for our local manufacturers, who are only too familiar with inventions of this kind that, having succeeded in dealing satisfactorily with English coal were found on trial in India, to be complete failures, principally owing to the deposit of molten slag on the fire-bars that sealed them against the entrance of air from below. It is, therefore, not surprising if the Bombay mill engineers and managers filled the lecture hall of the Institute, when invited to hear a well-illustrated description of a furnace that, after prolonged and exhaustive trials in Calcutta on Indian coal, should have been chosen by the Calcutta Electric Supply Co., for the five boilers in their new central power station. These boilers are of the Lancashire type, in general use in Bombay and known to be the most difficult to fit with mechanical stokers, owing to the limited width of the fire tubes. The Underfeed stoker described by Mr. Bagshawe reverses the usual method of supplying fuel to a fire. Instead of throwing the fresh coal on the top of a glowing but diminished fire, the stoker places it in a hopper outside of the boiler and a corkscrew, several feet long, carries it along a trough below the fire and pushes it evenly upwards through a slit in the middle, so that it overflows evenly on both sides and covers the bars. In this way, as soon as the coal begins to approach the fire and gets heated, the smoke and gases have to pass upwards through a bed of fire that burns them and thus prevents the formation of smoke. It is wonderful to see how, with less fire space than before, a greater amount of coal may be burnt completely than was previously possible.

The advantage does not end here, for as increased capacity for burning coal gives increased steaming power in many cases, a mill may work with one boiler less with the improved means of burning fuel. There is strong reason to suspect that many of our local millowners regard the prospects of a supply of electric current, within three or four years, as a reason for ceasing to concern themselves about the nuisance their chimneys continue to cause notwithstanding the illegality of it and the protest of the citizens against the fouling of the air. Mr. Bagshawe claims that, within that time or even less, the new machine will pay for itself, and if this statement is satisfactorily proved, as should be easily done, we hope the Health Officer will be more insistent on the observance of Municipal rules concerning the smoke nuisance. We admit that our local millowners are neither better nor worse than those in England, who simply made black smoke until forced to stop by repeated fines. No excuse was accepted and the law offered no assistance. It simply said "you must stop producing smoke and it is your affair to find out how to do it." Under such pressure they did find out in most cases and in Sheffield the change in the state of the atmosphere is remarkable. Private houses are now among the chief producers of smoke in that city. The first thing to demonstrate in a reform of this kind is that smoke may be burnt with profit to the consumer, and this Mr. Bagshawe is prepared to prove. In addition to a fine series of lantern illustrations he had, on a cart at the door of the Institute, a full-sized example of the Underfeed furnace, and an eager crowd kept him in conversation beside it long after the usual hour of dinner. We think it will not be long ere this machine is occupied in feeding coal to a Bombay boiler, and marking the beginning of the end of the smoke nuisance from which the citizens have so long and so unjustly suffered.

KING GEORGE'S MANTLE. ONE notes the statement in the Home papers regarding King George's acceptance of the offer of George IV's mantle, in which he intends to be crowned. Apart from the fact that, in numerical progression, he is the next George to the former wearer, one fails to see why he should discard the mantle of his father. Thackeray's studies of the "Four Georges" can be taken as truthful, if not eulogistic, representations, of the earlier Hanoverian monarchs and of these, George IV appears to the least advantage. That his mantle should be a splendid one is quite in keeping with his character. It is described as of the finest cloth of gold, and as fresh in appearance as if it had but just left the loom. An admirable example of the hand-loom industry of the Spitalfield's weavers, it has woven into its surface the badges of the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In this respect it presents, in the opinion of some good judges, a more striking and harmonious appearance than the robe woven for King Edward, upon which the corresponding badges were embroidered by hand. The robe is surrounded by a deep fringe of pure gold threads. If we remember rightly George IV was epigrammatically described by Thackeray as being "waistcoats, more waistcoats and then nothing," and if he achieved a name for nothing else, at least, he posed as a man of fashion. King Edward, the Peace-maker, has been acknowledged one of England's greatest rulers, and him on whom King Edward's mantle might rest would be infinitely more honoured.

IT is understood that the Seditious Meetings Bill will probably come before the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 16th instant, and will be referred to a Select Committee.

THE death is reported from Calcutta of Mr. J. Phelps, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Phelps and Co.

THE report that the Tashi Lama has gone to Lhassa is believed to be true, but it is not known whether he has yet reached his destination.

HIS Majesty the Amir of Kabul at the end of February went from Laghman to the southern passes of Kafiristan, and returned to Jellalabad this week.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy granted a private interview to the Maharaja of Durbhanga at Government House, Calcutta, on Saturday afternoon.

SIR Richard Temple is expected in Madras on the 15th instant, and will be the guest of the Governor at Guindy. Their Excellencies will leave Madras for Ootacamund about the 7th of April.

THE announcement of the appointments of Mr. Justice Richards and Mr. Chamier as Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, respectively, of the High Court in the United Provinces has been received at Allahabad with great satisfaction, both by the Bar and general public.

THE "Madras Mail" understands that a Select Mahomedan deputation, consisting of the Aga Khan, the Nawab of Rampur, the Begum of Bhopal, and Mr. Syed Amir Ali will wait upon the King-Emperor after the Coronation in London, with a petition for the grant of a Royal Charter for the Mahomedan University at Aligarh.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday, by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Egypt," were Lord and Lady Ashby St. Legers, the Rt. Revd. the Bishop of Nagpur and Mrs. Chatterton, the Marquis de Pothuau, General Baron de Soncyde Rolland; Maj.-Genl. and Mrs. Dickson, Mr. F. J. Agabeg, and family, the Earl of Harrowby, the Countess of Harrowby, Sir Walter Lawrence, Bart. K.C.I.E., the Duke of Penerands, Lady Frances Ryder, the Hon. Mr. C. J. and Shorrock, Mrs. and the Hon. Mr. A. W. Trethanry.

REUTER cables that the Prince Regent of Bavaria has been appointed a Knight of the Garter.

REUTER states that Count Sforza, the Italian Consul-General at Budapest, has been appointed Minister at Peking.

COUAT Milorad M. Raitchevitch, the Servian nobleman, who is touring round the world on cycle is now in Madras. He comes next to Bombay and thence to Persia, Africa and America.

THE Lord Mayor of Bristol has received from Lord Knollys a reply to his letter respecting the King Edward Memorial scheme at Bristol. Lord Knollys states that the King prefers non equestrian statues of his late father, and in deference to this wish it has been decided to substitute for the proposed equestrian statue one representing King Edward standing in his robes. The site is a prominent one in front of the Victoria Rooms, Clifton.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMAN ARMY AND FRENCH NAVY.

Turkish Finance.

KING OF ROUMANIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEB. 25.

THE Reichstag on Thursday began the second reading of the bills regarding the peace effective of the army, whereby that effective will be raised from April 1, 1911, by 11,000 men; so that in 1915, the figure of 515,321 men will be reached excluding officers and non-commissioned officers. This strength will be maintained until March 31, 1916. The total expenditure on strengthening the army during these five years is estimated at 141,000,000 marks (£7,050,000). Dr. Speck (Centre) agreed with the proposals. The advances of other nations must be taught up. The question of disarmament and international arbitration courts must not be regarded as initiating Utopia. Herr Stuecklen (Socialist) spoke against the bill, declaring that the confidential communications made in Committee respecting the political situation did not denote any intention on the part of any Power to break the peace within any calculable period. The speaker went on to argue in favour of universal disarmament. Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, approved of the measure. German love of peace, he said, could not be doubted. The ideal peace problem was not to be solved in the near future. France was still arming. In England there was a tendency in favour of increasing the army and introducing universal service. During the Balkan complications, peace would not have been preserved if the sword Germany threw into the balance had had a dull edge. Peace depended on German bayonets. The Radical spokesman admitted the necessity of keeping the army in an efficient condition, while the speakers of the Right parties notified their unreserved assent to the bill. General V. Heeringen, Minister of War, said the Germany army was sound and expressed his appreciation of the fact that the parties, like the Government, were convinced that an army in a state of readiness was necessary for Germany's position as a Great Power. Such military proposals grew up on the basis of long and attentive observation of the neighbouring States. What was wanted was not a sudden arming when danger of war arose, but a gradual and systematic arming. The army and navy must be so equipped that they could beat off the enemy at the frontier. The Minister of War, continuing, stated that in Germany the expenditure on the army and navy amounted to 15 1-2 per cent. of the total expenditure, so that 84 1-2 per cent. was left for social purposes. The first-mentioned figure, he thought, was small when compared with the resources of the country. They should not forget, moreover, what the army did for the people physically. He also alluded to statements reported to have been made by English workmen, who had been on investigation tours in Germany, regarding the great impression the effects of universal service had made upon them. In conclusion, the Minister declared that in his opinion the great scientific and economic progress achieved by Germany during the last forty years, did not proceed alone from victorious wars and indemnity billions, but to a considerable extent from the training bestowed on the people for a century by universal service.

FRENCH NAVY.

The "Matin" publishes interviews with Admiral Sir E. Fremantle and Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge on the French Navy. The former is represented to have said:—In the event of the British Fleet having to face the enemy in the Atlantic, it should be in a position to defend the French Atlantic and Channel coasts as well as those of Great Britain, while France undertook alone the defence of the Mediterranean. Personally, I think that in 1920, the French fleet will be perfectly able to face the combined fleets of Austria and Italy, but, in spite of that, it seems to me that England ought to leave half a dozen big ships in the Mediterranean, and then I have to ask myself whether, in spite of all our efforts and our present indisputable naval supremacy, we should be able to carry out our task of protecting both the French and the British shores, and eventually beating the enemy's fleet. The undertaking seems to me a somewhat heavy one, but France might, in turn, help us by leaving a few cruisers in the Channel. So far as he knew, Sir Edmund continued, there was no treaty between Great Britain and France assuring the mutual protection of their interest in the event of war. Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, after speaking in the highest possible terms of the personnel of the French navy, both officers and men, went on to argue that, in calculating the comparative strength of fleets, there was a growing tendency to take less and less account of the personal value of the officers and crews, a factor to which he himself attributed the greatest importance. France like Britain, had a race of men among whom seafaring qualities were hereditary, and on that account he thought she need have no fear as to her navy's future. As regarded the British Fleet, it was, at the present moment, an absolute match for the fleets of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy combined. He said that without the faintest animosity to any of those countries, in whose navies he possessed many friends, and he wished it to be understood that his words were meant to convey nothing but the technical expression of a professional opinion.

TURKISH FINANCE.

The entire day at the Chamber in Constantinople spent in the consideration of the preliminary statement of the Finance Minister previously to the introduction of the Budget. After mentioning that a favourable opinion on the Turkish financial situation had been expressed by no less an eminent authority than Sir Adam Block, the President of the Public Debt, and that this showed how baseless were the doubts expressed in certain quarters, Djavid Bey explained the expenses which had been incurred since the Revolution of July, 1908. The Finance Minister proceeded to justify the expenditure for which the Government had made itself responsible, and also the sale of barracks and manœuvring grounds at Pera, a matter against which certain Opposition newspapers had started a campaign. In the afternoon Djavid Bey explained the negotiations with France and the Ottoman Bank regarding the recent loan, and stated that the breaking-off of the negotiations with France was an event of no importance so far as the relations between the two countries were concerned, since France had already very heavy financial interests in Turkey. Furthermore, he added, it was as the result of French culture and the influence of French artists and men of science that Turkey occupied her present position, and that the Young Turks had been able to bring the revolution to a successful issue. On the other hand, to prove the maintenance of the sympathy of France he read a translation of the principle passages of the recent speech of M. Pichon. The most noteworthy part of the speech was that concerning relations with the Ottoman Bank. The Minister observed that if the Government ought to treat the bank kindly the bank ought also to act in the same spirit towards the Government, as its concession expired in twelve years. Then he proceeded to analyse the agreement which I telegraphed to you on Feb. 14. He stated that the agreement was concluded in a fortnight, thanks to the tact, the friendly attitude and diplomatic qualities of the new Director-General, M. Révoil. This agreement would, he declared, be followed by several others of importance and increasing advantage to the two contracting parties. In conclusion, Djavid Bey asserted that the English financial world was equally disposed to initiate active co-operation in the economic development of Turkey. The Minister's speech, carefully composed, was delivered with his usual great oratorical power, and was extremely well received.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

At next day's sitting of the Chamber, Djavid Bey, the Finance Minister, continued his statement regarding the present financial condition of the Ottoman Empire, and showed how it was proposed to balance the next Budget without having recourse to another loan. The Government had come to the conclusion that a great part of the former revenue of Turkey was lost simply through bad administration and lack of foresight on the part of those who dealt with the funds. By exercising a more stringent supervision over the money at the disposal of the Government, it was expected that, without any increase in the present taxation, a sum of £T3,000,000 would be available. As the result of measures adopted by Sir Richard Crawford in connection with the Customs administration, an additional sum of £T300,000 was assured from that source. It had also been ascertained that there were certain taxes and license fees which should have been paid by Ottoman merchants, but which had never been collected. This laxity would now cease. Certain taxes were also due from foreign traders, and France had already recognised the justice of the claims of the Ottoman Government. No doubt other Powers would soon follow this example. The Government, proceeded the finance Minister, had entered into negotiations for increasing the Customs duties from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. This matter was connected with the Baghdad Railway question, and had been provided for in the Convention concluded in 1908. It was thought that these negotiations would now take a favourable turn, and that the Powers would not hesitate to agree to the wishes of the Turkish Government. This increase of 4 per cent. in the Customs duties would yield an additional revenue of £T1,500,000. As only a sum of £T300,000 would be needed for the completion of the Helif-Baghdad section of the line—since the extension of the railway from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf was quite another matter—the balance of £T1,200,000 would be available for the use of the State it was hoped that the increases referred to might begin to take effect from March, 1912, by which time it was expected that the negotiations would be quite completed. As the present Budget would show a revenue of £T28,500,000, against an expenditure of £T35,000,000—i.e., a deficit of £T6,500,000—it was evident that, from March, 1912, if all went well, this deficit would be reduced to something like £T1,500,000, which was quite an insignificant sum for a great State like the Ottoman Empire, and could easily be made up. The Minister confirmed the decision of the Government not to renew the tobacco concession, and announced that negotiations were in progress for the drawing up of a commercial treaty with Australia. Djavid Bey's speech was received with loud applause and other marks of approval, even by the Opposition, the members of which acknowledged that the Finance Minister had kept all the promises he had made.

KING OF ROUMANIA.

Mr. Raymond Recouly, of the "Figaro," is on a visit to Bucharest, and he has sent a most interesting account of a long conversation which he has had with King Carol. Before his Majesty fascinated the writer with his reminiscences of Sovereigns, statesmen, and events, he questioned him about his travels, and spoke with marked sympathy for England, of the unrest in India, and of the growing commercial rivalry. The King then referred to M. Emile Ollivier's works on the last years of the Second Empire, and remarked that the great mistake was committed in 1867, when the Corps Legislatif rejected Napoleon's plan for the reorganisation and increase of the army. "I," he said, who was thoroughly acquainted with the Prussian army, in which I had served, was, during my many visits to France, much struck with the superiority of its organisation." The last time that he saw the Emperor, in 1869, was at Saint Cloud. "He was peaceful; he did not want war. When I took leave of him in 1869 he told me to inform the King of Prussia whom I was to see before my return to Roumania, of his pacific inclinations." It was owing to Napoleon III., whom he had often visited, that his candidature to the Throne of Roumania was brought forward and accepted. Interesting reminiscences of the Russo-Turkish War followed and then King Carol went back to the war of 1870, and related the genesis of the Hohenzollern candidature to the Throne of Spain. In September 1869, I was staying with my parents at Weinburg when the Spanish Envoy Salazar, came to offer the Throne of Spain to my brother. Bismarck strongly insisted on my brother receiving him, and owing to this my father decided that he should. But I can assure you that this adventure hardly tempted us. My father desired that I should be present at the interview. We walked along the Rhine with Salazar, who, at one moment turned to me and asked me if I should not be disposed to accept the Crown. "Many thanks," I replied, "Roumania is enough for me." My brother was less decided than any one else. Some time afterwards a curious incident occurred, owing to an error in the transmission of a telegram from Madrid, running thus: "The Cortes approve of the candidature." The word "approve" was changed into "adjourn," and my brother at once seized this opportunity of declaring that he did not want to hear any more about it, and that he was glad to be rid of this bothersome business. You know the unfortunate way in which it was resumed later on. King Carol's words to the writer as he took leave of him are well worthy to be recorded. He spoke of M. Pichon, and said, "I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, but I consider that he is conducting France's foreign policy with a great deal of sangfroid and wisdom. Nor am I alone in this opinion. It is shared by all the Sovereigns and statesmen with whom I have talked about him." And there is no better judge than the King of Roumania who knows Europe so thoroughly, and has ruled his kingdom so wisely and so well.

KAISER ON SUICIDE.

The utterance of the Emperor William on the subject of suicide has awakened a general chorus of approval, which is especially outspoken precisely in those quarters in which his Majesty's words do not usually meet with a particularly friendly reception. Some months ago public opinion in this country was much

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

GERMAN PRAISE OF SIR E. GREY.

Prospects of Agreement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, MARCH 10.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says that Sir Edward Grey's statesmanlike utterances on the Baghdad Railway have left a most favourable impression in Berlin Government circles, and point to a way by which an understanding can be reached, both as regards the increase of customs duties, and the completion of the railway to the Persian Gulf.

BERLIN, MARCH 11.

The Conservative journal, *Kreuz Zeitung*, commenting on the situation regarding the Baghdad Railway, says that if England's principal concern is to exclude a foreign sea-Power from the Persian Gulf, then, as Germany's interests are purely commercial, it is not impossible for an agreement to be reached between Britain and Germany doing justice to England's special position.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* appreciates Sir Edward Grey's sober and unequivocal recognition of the rights of German concessionaires, and thinks that the prospects of a friendly agreement are considerably better than they were before.

Die Post says that negotiations between Turkey and the Baghdad Railway Company have resulted in an agreement regarding the Gulf section, and that an understanding which will offer a basis for negotiation with Britain will shortly be reached.

FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Comparison with Germany Criticised.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

In the French Parliament to-day, M. Delcasse, the Minister of Marine, stated that in 1920, Germany would have twenty Dreadnoughts and France twenty, Germany would have twelve armoured cruisers and France eighteen, but more powerful than Germany's.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The French papers publish articles contesting M. Delcasse's optimistic comparisons of the French and German navies.

CATHOLIC AUSTRALIA DAY.

Decision by Cardinal Moran.

MELBOURNE, MARCH 10.

The *Argus* states that the Roman Catholics of Australia, headed by Cardinal Moran, have decided to celebrate on May 24th each year a Catholic Australia Day, as distinct from the Protestant Empire Day.

Cardinal Moran's explanation is that many champions of Imperialism and Empire Day are avowed enemies of Catholicism.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Referendum Demanded.

[redacted]WA, MARCH 11.

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[redacted]A ROCK?

[redacted] LONDON, MARCH. 11. [redacted] of the "Palatina" says it is [redacted]ossible to say whether the obstruc- [redacted]n he struck was a wreck or a rock.

[It was conjectured at the time that the obstruction might have been the wreck of the "Waratah".]

PRINCE ADALBERT OF GERMANY.

Satisfactory Bulletins Issued.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The condition of Prince Adalbert of Prussia quite satisfactory. The German Emperor and Empress have returned to Berlin.

HOME POLITICS.

Liberal Irritation at Navy Estimates.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The House of Commons met again at noon, when Viscount Castlereagh moved a reduction in the Criminal estimates for Ireland as a protest against a prejudiced administration of the law. The motion was supported by Sir Edward Carson.

Mr. Redmond said that the time was approaching when matters of the gravest and most vital importance to Ireland would be submitted to the English people, and a campaign was being engineered to show that Ireland was inhabited by uncivilised savages fighting each other. Mr. Redmond concluded by beseeching Mr. Birrell, for the love of God, to attempt to show that the idea that Ireland was seething with crime was perfectly absurd.

The motion was rejected by 218 votes to 92.

LATER.

The estimates were still being discussed when Mr. Haldane reminded the House of the agreement to finish them to-day.

Sir A. Acland Hood, the Chief Conservative Whip, said that the agreement was private, but he regarded it as binding not following the Government's evil example of the night before.

The remainder of the estimates were passed without discussion.

Government's Naval Policy.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The lobby correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that he has never known more intense irritation among the Radicals than that caused by the Navy Estimates. Only the Constitutional crisis, he says, prevents serious defections. Even moderate Liberals are profoundly disquieted at the growth of expenditure, which, they consider, is dictated by the Admirals.

Reform of the Lords.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at a London dinner given to the winners of Liberal seats at the last election, said that when the Veto had gone, the reform of the House of Lords would become one of the most important issues of modern politics. The Government contemplated the substitution for the present obsolete Chamber of a body evenly constituted, whose balance would be corrected year by year by some effective contact with the popular will.

Mr. McKenna and a Peerage.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, denies the reports that he is going to the House of Lords.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Indian Currency Reserved.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's weekly silver market circular says that the importance of an Indian Bill, raising the currency reserve investments with a view to investing an additional two crores in British gilt-edge securities, is not confined to the fact that it removes the necessity for the purchase, at some future date, of sufficient silver to coin two crores, but its bearing on speculative holdings in silver must be considered.

Such an increase in the ratio of the fiduciary to the ordinary circulation postpones, still further, the prospect of the purchases of silver for Indian coinage, and correspondingly defers the hope of selling on favourable terms, the silver accumulated with that view.

DUTCH BETTING BILL.

Amendment Declared Impossible.

THE HAGUE, MARCH 11.

The Minister of Justice has informed a deputation that it is impossible to amend the Bill dealing with betting and bookmakers.

GREENWICH TIME IN FRANCE.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The French clocks, at midnight, were all altered to Greenwich time.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The death is announced of General Sir Frederick Stephenson.

[General Sir Frederick Charles Arthur Stephenson, G. C. B., had been Constable of the Tower of London, since in 1898. He was born in 1821, the son of Major General Sir Benjamin Charles Stephenson. He joined the Scots Boards in 1837, and served in the Crimea, where he was Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. He was present at Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava and the Siege of Sebastopol. From 1857-61 he served in China as D. A. G. and was present at the capture of the Taku Forts. From 1876-9 he commanded the Home District and for his services with the Army of occupation in Egypt between 1883 and 1888, he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The death is announced of the Marquess of Ailesbury.

[Henry Augustus Brudenell-Bruce, Marquess of Ailesbury was the fifth holder of the title which was created in 1821. The family seat is at Savernake, Wilts, and the estates extend over about 40,000 acres. The late Marquess was born in 1842 and married in 1870 Georgiana Sophia Maria, daughter of the late Mr. G. H. Pinckney. She died in 1902 leaving him a son and two daughters. Her husband, who succeeded his nephew in the title in 1894, was a captain in the old 9th Foot and afterwards from 1886-92 represented N. W. Wilts in the House of Commons. He is succeeded by his son the Earl of Cardigan.]

THE CORONATION.

Canadian Gift to the King.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TORONTO, MARCH 11.

An enthusiastic meeting presided over by the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, has formed an organisation to secure subscriptions for a Canadian Coronation gift to the King.

Cadets' Camp.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Imperial Cadet Association is arranging a cadets' camp in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, the cadets being the guests of the Festival of Empire. They will participate in the Coronation festivities.

Southern Indian Volunteers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 11.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, subject to the final orders of the Secretary of State, selected the following Officers from the Volunteer Corps in the Southern Brigade to represent the respective units at the Coronation ceremonies in England:—

Captain J. F. Graham, Madras Artillery Volunteers; Lieut. Col. H. P. Hodgson, S. P. Mounted Rifles; Capt. G. H. Ogden, Madras Volunteer Guards; Major W. G. Porteous, 1st Batn, S. M. Ry Rifles; Lieut. N. L. Sheldon, Nilgiri Volunteers; Lieut. Burns, S. I. R. Volunteers; Capt. H. N. F. M. Tyler, East Coast Volunteer Rifles; Captain W. B. Wilson, Malabar Volunteer Rifles, and Captain N. B. Short, Yercaud Rifle Volunteers.

THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

What American "Intervention" Means.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Reuter wires from New York that Senor Jose Limantour, Mexican Finance Minister, is now there. In an interview Senor Limantour disclaimed any ambition as regarded the Presidency. He rebuked American newspapers for using the word "intervention," but recognized that the word had not been used by the American Government.

The Minister laid emphasis on the what so-called "intervention" must mean. "When an armed force," said Senor Limantour, "crosses the border of a neighbouring Power without invitation or permission, it means invasion and occupation, and that means war. I ask the sober sense of the great masses of American people to dwell on that word. What has Mexico done to deserve a threat of war?"

Senor Limantour regarded patrolling of the Mexican coast by American warships as an attempt to impress Mexico and to show what a powerful neighbour she had in the north and how wide her arm stretched.

LATER.

The Mexican Government has decided to suspend the Constitutional guarantees throughout the Republic.

Four American warships have been ordered to visit Mexican ports, thus virtually patrolling the coast.

JUBILEE OF UNITED ITALY.

Britain's Representative.

ROME, MARCH 12.

Commenting on the announcement that the Duke of Connaught will represent King George at the Jubilee celebrations of Italian independence, the a *Tribune* says that the visit does not exclude the possibility that King George, on his return from Delhi, may be an honoured guest at the Quirinal.

LORD CREWE'S ILLNESS.

Slow Improvement.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Lord Crewe passed a somewhat restless night. Otherwise his improvement is maintained.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The latest bulletin concerning Lord Crewe's health states that his Lordship passed a fairly quiet night and that his progress towards recovery continues, but that the rate of progress must of necessity be slow.

THE CONGO NEGROES.

Plot to Murder the Whites.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 12.

The *Independance Belge* publishes a sensational report of a plot detected in Boma to cause a rising of the blacks and the murder of all whites in Congo.

The Minister for the Colonies, it is further stated, has requested the Governor-General of Congo to forward a detailed account of any incidents that may have occurred.

MISS ASQUITH'S ILLNESS.

Condition Considerably Improved.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The condition of Miss Asquith has improved considerably. Mr. and Mrs. Asquith will return to London to-morrow.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, MARCH 11.

In the match against South Australia, South Africa completed the first innings for 92. South Australia then went in again and made 100. South Africa had made eight runs for one wicket, when stumps were drawn.

CAMORRIST SYSTEM IN NAPLES.

Thirty-six Members on Trial.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The trial of thirty-six of the leading members of the Naples Camorra, for the murder of man named Cuocolo and his wife, who offended the leading Camorrist, has begun at Viterbo, in a large ancient church.

The prisoners are confined in one large cage and the informer in another. The trial is likely to last a year. It is hoped to deal a severe blow at the Camorrist system permeating Naples.

[The Camorra is a Secret Society in the Neapolitan District like the Mafia in Sicily, which gives rise to lawlessness, and in its working overrides the law in taking vengeance on those who have rendered themselves obnoxious to it, and is a relic of former misrule, but is diminishing under the present Government. The Camorra, indeed, no longer exists in the form of an organized association, but is rather a manifestation of individual bullying. Sometimes, however, it takes the form of obtaining by private initiative redress for injury in cases where official justice is impotent. The word Camorra is now replaced by the expression 'malavita,' the members of which always armed or "clothed," their slang term, often use the revolver and the razor. The relvolver is employed between men in a duel; the razor is used to disfigure women in cases of jealousy, or vendetta. The authorities have made some efforts to crush out the evil, especially by exiling the worst characters to places of compulsory residence, but they are weak in dealing with the abuse, of course, as in every large city thieves and swindlers are plentiful; but they are not necessarily members of the Camorra, or Malavita, which is now little more than a legend. It may be said in another sense, however, that the Camorra has grown upwards, and that highly placed and well known Camorristi infest municipal administration and political life. During elections, both local and general, violence and corruption openly find free play.]

MANCHESTER SPINNERS' FEDERATION.

Ballot for Short Time.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Manchester Spinners' Federation has decided to hold a ballot on the question of stopping work on Saturdays for three months.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The cotton ballot is confined to the spinners of American cotton.

LATER.

At a meeting, yesterday, at Manchester, Sir Charles Macara presiding, it was proposed that short time for the American cotton spinners should begin on April 1st, and end on June 24th.

Sir Charles Macara added that it was obvious that spinners were producing more than they could sell. The excessive price of American cotton, resulting from the expectation of a small crop, prevented the markets filling up with trade at present prices, and they could only look to hand-to-mouth business.

HOME FOOTBALL.

Saturday's Results.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

To-day's football results are as follows:—

ENGLISH CUP—FOURTH ROUND.

Chelsea	3	Swindon	1
Blackburn Rovers...	3	West Ham	2
Newcastle United ...	4	Derby County ...	0
Bradford City ...	1	Burnley	0

SCOTTISH CUP.—SEMI-FINAL.

Celtic...	1	Aberdeen	0
Hamilton Academicals	3	Dundee	2

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION.

Bury	2	Tottenham Hotspur..	1
Notts County ...	1	Oldham Athletic ...	0
Woolwich Arsenal...	1	Everton	0
Aston Villa ...	2	Bristol City... ...	0
Sunderland ...	1	Sheffield Wednesday.	2
Manchester United...	5	Preston North End...	0
Liverpool	3	Middlesbrough ...	0

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley	0	Hull City	1
Blackpool	1	Glossop	0
Clapton Orient ...	2	Lincoln City ...	0
Gainsborough ...	1	Bolton Wanderers ...	0
Leicester Fosse ...	2	West Bromwich ...	3
Stockport	1	Bradford	0
Wolverhampton ...	3	Birmingham ...	1

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Bristol Rovers ...	6	New Brompton ...	2
Exeter City... ...	2	Queen's Park Rangers	2
Northampton ...	3	Luton	1
Portsmouth... ...	1	Norwich City ...	1
Crystal Palace ...	2	Coventry City ...	0
Brentford	3	Southend	1
Leyton	4	Southampton ...	0
Watford	2	Plymouth	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hibernians	1	Glasgow Rangers ...	3
Motherwell	0	Falkirk	3
Clyde	1	St. Mirren	1
Queen's Park ...	0	Morton	0
Airdrieonians ...	4	Heart of Midlothian.	1
Raith Rovers ...	2	Partick	2

RUGBY.

Leicester	11	Harlequins	8
London Welsh ...	3	Blackheath	0
London Scottish ...	13	United Services ...	9

Wales beat Ireland.

The international Rugby match between Wales and Ireland was played to-day at Cardiff, in glorious weather, before 45,000 spectators. The ground was muddy.

Wales opened with great dash and Evans crossed for Bancroft to convert. The Irish defence was good. Half-time score:—

WALES..... 5 points.

IRELAND..... nil.

In the second half, Wales pressed continually and the Irish representatives were outplayed. Webb, Gibbs and Bancroft scored tries for Wales, the last-named player converting one.

Result:—

WALES..... 16 points.

IRELAND..... nil.

A NEW departure in the matter of trade has been taken by the Turkish authorities at Baghdad. A sample room has been opened at the head-quarters of the 6th Army Corps in that town and the local branch of the Ottoman Bank will act as agent for the accredited foreign firms taking its commission on transactions.

THE CENSUS.

How a Savage Tribe was Counted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

In connection with the Census which has just been completed the first provincial totals to reach the Census Commissioner were those from Rampur State in the United Provinces, which were despatched by Mustafa Ali Khan, the officer-in-charge of the Census, at 6-50 on the morning of the 11th March. He was followed an hour later by Munshi Akbar Khan, the officer in charge of the Census in the Sarangurh State in the Central Provinces. It is interesting to note that at the last census also Rampur State was the first to send in its totals.

The figures for some of the outlying tracts have also begun to come in. Those received up to date include the Northern Shan States, Sikkim and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, excluding Port Blair, where a synchronous census has been taken. On this occasion a detailed enumeration was effected for the first time of all the inhabitants of the Nicobars, except the Shom Pen, a wild tribe in the interior of the Great Nicobar Island. These people are irreclaimable savages, and it was out of the question to attempt to visit their settlements. By a fortunate coincidence, however, the Shom Pen themselves supplied the material, on which it was possible to base a fairly reliable estimate of their numbers. Just before the census party reached the Island on which they live they had sent to the friendly Nicobarese dwelling near the coast a message announcing their intention of attacking them. With the message they sent two tally sticks, on which notches were cut to indicate the number of fighting men in each of their settlements, the different settlements being marked off by lateral notches.

LUCKNOW, MARCH 12.

The Census figures for the Lucknow District show a decline of nearly 30,000 compared with 1901 and for the city a decline of 4,000.

RANGOON, MARCH 12.

The total number of inhabitants of Rangoon by the Census, completed yesterday, shows 289,432 or 44,000 over that of 1901. The population of Rangoon in 1872 was 61,138, in 1872 was 98,795, and in 1901 was 245,430. The figures for other stations in the Lower and Upper Burma have not yet come in.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S "REMBRANDT."

Question in the House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—Mr. Kellaway, in the House of Commons, asked whether Lord Lansdowne's "Rembrandt" was bought by his ancestor for a thousand pounds, and whether before any national funds were subscribed towards the purchase, the House of Commons would be enabled to discuss the matter.

Mr. Hobhouse refused to tie the hands of the Government. He stated that Lord Lansdowne had accepted a firm offer of a hundred thousand pounds, and the purchaser would not allow the nation's option to remain open long. The picture was exhibited at the National Gallery that day and crowds had inspected it.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Lord Courtney's Question.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—Lord Courtney of Penwith has put down a question concerning the alleged cases of torture by the Indian Police, recorded in the latest reports of the Inspectors-General. He asked whether steps were contemplated to discourage the practice of the police, working for confessions in gross abuse of their powers.

PRIZE CADETSHIPS FOR THE ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—

Mr. Haldane's memorandum on the Army estimates, which is due in Bombay to-day, refers to the institution of prize cadetships for reducing expenses at Woolwich and Sandhurst. It has been since announced that not more than five of these at Woolwich and fifteen at Sandhurst will be awarded at the next November examination. The holders are to be ineligible for commissions in the Indian Army.

SHARP BORDER FIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

News from Dera Ismail Khan says that a party of the Southern Waziristan Militia, marching from Wana to Teargs Mullah, came unexpectedly upon a band of Mahomedans about to start on a raiding expedition into the Afghan territory. The Mahomedans opened fire, killing the Jemadar and six men and wounding three others. Two of the raiders were killed and one was wounded. The fight was a sharp one while it lasted.

A PROHIBITED PLAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, MARCH 11.

It having been brought to the notice of the District Magistrate a historical play "The Fall of Delhi," which the Madras Rising Star Co., were to stage to-night is calculated to bring into contempt the prestige of the British Government, an order was issued to the Town Police to prevent the performance, and the Company have accordingly withdrawn the play, protesting however that they recently staged it at Madras, Bellary and other places without the authorities raising any objections.

BURMA TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 12.

There is much improvement in the condition of Mr. Arnott who met with a serious accident on his trolley at Lashio.

COTTON FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

It is stated that the cotton industry at Kandahar has exceeded the expectations both as to quality and price. Afghan cotton has now commenced to invade the Indian markets and is being sold at Chaman, for instance, at a price below which Indian grown cotton can be offered.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Budget.

At to-day's meeting of the Council the revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1911-12 will be presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb.

The Budget for 1911-12 opens with a balance of 1,52,47, which it is anticipated, will be reduced to 78,27 by the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at 6,78,62 and the total expenditure at 7,52,82. The estimates thus involve an expenditure of 74,20 from the Provincial balance. The total revenue shows an advance of 55,22 over the current year's budget and a decline of 30,08 from the revised. The total expenditure shows an advance of 1,13,45 over the current year's budget and of 1,09,38 over the revised. The increase of revenue and expenditure referred to above are to a large extent due to the policy recently announced in the Imperial Legislative Council of making the Provincial Settlements "rigid and permanent" subject, however, to the control of the Government of India on certain broad lines and in special emergencies. The existing fixed allotment of 42,7 7 under the current settlement and adjustments bet ween Imperial and Provincial to the amount of 33,04 are to be replaced by (i) the assignment to Provincial of whole instead of half shares of the net excise and forest receipts and (ii) the equal division of income tax on salaries in the Public Works Department which is now treated as a wholly Imperial asset. It is calculated that on the basis of the budget of 1910-11 the Imperial contributions amounting to (a) 75,81 will be met by (b) net revenue increases of 77,76 under the excise heads and 7,21 under the forest heads and (c) an increase of 22 in the receipts under assessed taxes, the excess of 9,38 under (b) and (c) over (a) being made up by a contribution from Provincial to Imperial.

Apart from the increases due to the total provincialization of the net excise and forest revenues as explained in paragraph 9, the revenue estimates for 1911-12 are, as usual, framed in anticipation of a normal season, and allow for expected increases, chiefly under the heads of "Land Revenue" (due to favourable prospects), "Stamps" (in view of the latest actuals), "Excise" in view of favourable agricultural prospects and increase of still-head duty, "Interest" (on takavi advances, loans to certain Native States transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial accounts, and loans to the Sholapur Municipality and certain Courts of Wards), "Police" (owing to increased provision for the recovery of charges on account of additional police), "Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances" (due to larger pension contributions from local fund and municipal school teachers), and "Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts" (owing to a good supply of water, increase of cultivation and recovery of arrears), partially counterbalanced by a decrease mainly under "Irrigation—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation"—(attributed chiefly to deficiency of water in certain Canals in Sind). The revenue estimates include a deduction of 70 on account of charges of the Public Works Account Department, which will be treated as Imperial from 1911-12 owing to the amalgamation of the Department with the Civil Account Department.

LAND REVENUE.

The estimate of "Land Revenue" (including the portion due to irrigation) is taken at 4,43,00 (Provincial share=2,21,50) in the expectation that with a normal season it will be possible to collect a part of the suspended revenue in addition to the current dues. The budget for 1911-12 shows an increase over the current year's estimates. The last rain continued for a longer period than usual. The consequent delay in bringing the crops to the market and possibly also the work connected with the census are likely to affect the collections before 31st March 1911, and it is anticipated that a part of the revenue will remain over for collection during 1911-12. The figures of the estimated demand, collections, remissions and suspensions for the years 1910-11 and 1911-12 are given below:—

	1910-11 Revised.		1911-12 Budget.	
Outstanding balance.....	93,85		54,91	
Demand	4,24,38		4,28,14	
		5,17,73		4,83,05
Collections	4,10,30		4,43,00	
Remissions	22,82		16,59	
		4,62,82		4,59,59
Balance { Suspensions ..	20,02		7,53	
Balance { Arrears	34,89		15,93	
		54,91		23,46

When the budget for 1910-11 was framed, it was anticipated that the continuous growth of the Excise revenue during recent years due chiefly to increase of duty and improvement of system and administration would receive a check consequent on the discouragement of speculative bids at auction sales of country spirit and toddy shops, and the introduction, as a tentative measure, in three districts of the system of fixing the fees for shops on the basis of the sales and of allotting the shops to persons selected from amongst approved applications. This anticipation has not been realized, and the receipts under the head still show an upward tendency owing to the continuance of the favourable agricultural season, and increase of still-head duties.

Under receipts from "Civil Works," provision is made for abolishing (in addition to those already removed) tolls which are estimated to yield 50.

THE EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES FOR 1911-12.

include (i) 9,22 and 11,65 on account of the provincialization of the whole instead of a moiety of excise and forest expenditure, respectively; (ii) 5,00 and 2,00 for non-recurring education and sanitation charges respectively out of the Imperial contribution of 15,27 made for the purpose in the revised estimate of 1910-11, and (iii) a special provision of 11,45 under "Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department," which is calculated to leave a closing Provincial balance of 70,00+8,27, the latter sum being the difference between 15,27 and 5,00+2,00 referred to in (ii). The detailed distribution of the special provisions mentioned in (ii) is under the consideration of Government. In order to check the tendency to over-estimate expenditure due chiefly to the anxiety of disbursing officers not to outrun the particular grants with the expenditure of which they are entrusted, and with a view to securing a greater accuracy of estimates, lump deductions for "Probable savings" have been made under seven major heads of account to the amount of 4,85 (including 55 due to the complete provincialization of excise and forest charges compared with 5,55 or 5,80 if the Imperial share of forest charges be taken into account) under eight major heads in the budget of 1910-11. These deductions, however, do not necessitate corresponding reductions in detailed grants entered in the budget. The budget for 1911-12 includes provision for the following items of special interest:—

(i) scheme for the development of Salsette as a suburb of Bombay;
(ii) cadastral survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, providing an up-to-date map and a register of possession;
(iii) reorganization of the Subordinate Forest Establishment;
(iv) introduction of time-scale pay for the Provincial Forest Service;
(v) expenditure in connection with the forthcoming Royal Visit and Coronation at Delhi.
(vi) entertainment of temporary Subordinate Judges and their establishment;
(vii) revision of the Judicial establishment in the District and Subordinate Courts;
(viii) improvement of the position of jail warders;
(ix) extention of police reorganization and reforms;
(x) improvement of the pay of teachers in primary schools and extension of primary education;
(xi) results grants to aided primary and secondary schools;
(xii) proposed transfer of the Gujarat College to the control of Government;
(xiii) revision of salaries of assistant teachers in Government High School and Training Colleges;
(xiv) grants to local bodies in aid of sanitary projects;
(xv) extension of medical relief;
(xvi) improvement of pay of sub-assistant surgeons;
(xvii) additional staff for the Medical Schools at Ahmebabad, Poona and Hyderabad;
(xviii) grant to the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association;
(xix) addition of a ward for women and children to the Civil Hospital, Nasik;
(xx) creation of a separate Civil Surgeoncy for the East Khandesh District;
(xxi) proposed arrangements for the embarkation of pilgrims at Karachi;
(xxii) increased expenditure in connection with the Agricultural Department;
(xxiii) appointment of surgeons for the certification of children under the proposed Factory Act;
(xxiv) subsidy to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

15. (a) The main outlines of the scheme for the development of Salsette as a residential area with the view of assisting to relieve the congestion of population in Bombay City were published in a Press Note, General Department, No. 5358, dated 15th October 1909. A special Revenue Officer and an Engineer have been appointed for the work and in next year's budget a total provision of Rs. 58,693 as shown below is made for item (i) in connection with the scheme in addition to the ordinary provision for the pay of the Revenue Officer:—

	Rs.
Deputation allowance to the Revenue Officer	3,600
Pay of the Engineer	10,000
Establishments	30,843
Travelling allowances	1,800
Contingencies, including wages of coolies	12,450
Total ...	58,693

(b) Government contemplate a cadastral survey of the Town and Island of Bombay providing an up-to-date map on the scale of 40 feet to an inch and a register of possession. The want of such a map has been greatly felt by the Collector of Bombay; the Executive Engineers and the Municipal Assessment Departments require a map showing every property and every building in the city; while an up-to-date cadastral map is also essential for the public in their dealings with the Registration Office for the purpose of identifying properties by a reference to the map. Before issuing detailed orders for the survey, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 3 lakhs in all, spread over a period of about six years, Government have appointed a committee of five officers to report on the following points:—

(1) the form of register of possession to be introduced;
(2) the order in which the several quarters of the Island should be surveyed;
(3) any other details which need to be settled before work can be commenced;
(4) the incidence of the cost of the survey—from what bodies or persons should recoveries be made and in what manner;
(5) whether any legislation will be necessary; and
(6) any other matters which require to be brought to the notice of Government in this connection.

As the scheme will require time for full consideration and for receipt of sanction of higher authorities, a small provision of 15 is made for item (ii) in the budget for 1911-12, out of which it expected that 8 will be covered by contributions from the Bombay Municipality and the Port Trust.

(c) The scheme for the reorganization of the subordinate forest establishments—item (iii), which had been under the consideration of Government for several years past, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in December 1910, subject to the condition that the increase of establishment should be introduced gradually as funds can be safely made available. The main features of the scheme are:—

(a) revision of the grades of rangers at an additional annual cost of 80;
(b) revision of the grades of foresters at an additional annual cost of 21;
(c) revision of the grades of guards at an additional annual cost of 71;
(d) revision of the clerical establishments at an additional annual cost of 93;
(e) reduction in the recurring cost of temporary establishments from 1,14 to 58, thus effecting a saving of 56 a year.

A lump provision of 200 for the purpose is made in next year's budget. The existing establishments have been allowed to receive pay at the revised rates with effect from 7th December 1910. The additional annual expenditure on this account is estimated at 95. The balance out of the provisions of Rs. 2 lakhs will be utilized partly for the temporary establishments referred to in (e) until they are absorbed in the reorganization process and partly for the gradual increase of existing establishment.

FORESTS.

(d) With a view to securing an adequate supply of properly qualified candidates for the Provincial Forest Service it is proposed to introduce a scheme for the grant of time-scale pay to the officers of that service at an extra cost of 36 in 1911-12 (item iv). The scheme contemplates that on permanent appointment to the Provincial Forest Service each officer will receive pay of Rs. 250 a month, which will rise automatically by increments of Rs. 20 a year to Rs. 550 in the sixteenth year of service, the increments being liable to stoppage by Government for unsatisfactory work or conduct. After an officer has attained the pay of Rs. 550 he will not be entitled to further increase unless selected by Government for promotion to the upper controlling staff as Extra Deputy Conservator on the occurrence of vacancies in that staff made available for the Provincial Service. On such promotion as Extra Deputy Conservator he will draw pay of Rs. 575 and will receive an annual increment of Rs. 25 until in the twentieth year of service he will draw Rs. 650. Thereafter in thoroughly deserving cases the pay of such officer may be increased by Government to Rs. 700 for a period of three years, to Rs. 800 for a further period of three years, and to Rs. 850 until the close of his service.

(e The arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Coronation Darbar at Delhi and the visit of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress (item v) are under the consideration of the Government of India, and no accurate estimate can be framed at present of the expenditure likely to be incurred on the occasion. A sum of 5,00 (2,00 under 18, General Administration and 3,00 under 45, Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department) is provisionally entered in the Provincial budget. The Provincial expenditure on the occasion of the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi, on 1st January 1903 amounted to 3,73 in addition to charges connected with local Coronation celebrations which came to 69.

(f) Owing to the expiration of the two years' period allowed by Section 30 and 31 of the Indian Limitation Act of 1908, in the case of mortgage suits, there has been an abnormal increase of suits, especially in the Deccan districts, resulting in serious accumulation and congestion of work, and it has been found necessary to increase the ordinary provision of 15 for temporary Subordinate Judges to 40 in connection with item (vi).

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

(g) Item (vii). The present distribution of the judicial establishments of the District and Subordinate Courts in the Presidency does not provide a proper flow of promotion and is not calculated to attract qualified candidates, as nearly 80 per cent. of the appointments are allotted to the last three grades on Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25. The need of offering reasonable prospects by a re-arrangement of the existing grades has been strongly urged on Government, who contemplate a total extra cost of 1,00 to be gradually introduced in not less than three years. A sum of 15 is entered for the purpose in next year's budget, as the scheme, which is to be submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State on receipt of detailed proposals, will not be in working order for the full year. Since 1907, the bailiffs' establishments in certain districts have been divided into two grades, the superior grade on pay of Rs. 25, Rs. 28 and Rs. 15, and the inferior grade on Rs. 12 and Rs. 9, the measure being experimentally introduced with a view to improving the unsatisfactory character of execution work by entrusting it to the superior grade, the inferior grade being relegated to the service of simple processes. The experiment having proved successful, it is now proposed to accept it as a permanent arrangement and to extend it to the remaining districts in the Presidency proper at an extra cost of 13 from next year.

(h) Experience has shown that the prospects of the warder establishments in the jails of this Presidency are insufficient to attract the right sort of men for the arduous and responsible duties required of them. In view of the obvious danger of leaving inefficient warders in charge of prisoners, who are not infrequently superior to them in intelligence, it is contemplated to improve the tone of the service by extending to it, as far as possible, the terms obtaining in the Police Department. Item (viii) provides 4 for carrying out this object which is estimated to involve and ultimate charge of about 6 per annum for revision of emoluments, plus 6 for the payment of pensions on the superior scale to warders of certain grades now eligible for pension on the inferior scale.

POLICE.

(i) Proposals for further reorganization of the rank and file of the District Police in the Presidency proper have lately been submitted to the Gov-

ument of India. They are calculated to provide for the actual minimum requirements of each district and involve an additional expenditure of about 5,96 per annum. It is proposed to bring the police up to the estimated strength by degrees as necessity may direct and funds permit beginning in the most criminal districts and watching the results before proceeding further. A scheme for the revision of the Bombay City Police is also under preparation. A lump provision of 4,59 is made in next year's budget in connection with the reforms under contemplation (item ix). This sum includes a final recurring grant of 3,25 from the Government of India, which brings up to the total limit of 20,00 their subvention for police reorganization and reforms.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(j) In connection with the recent policy of Government for the extension and improvement of primary education it was estimated that 1,655 new primary schools could be opened in this Presidency with an initial cost of 88 and a recurring cost of 3,29, while a further charge of 2,42 was urgently required to enable the teachers in primary schools to be granted a reasonable scale of remuneration. When the current year's allotment for opening new primary schools is fully utilized, it is estimated that 1,185 additional primary schools will have been opened at a cost of 65 initial and 2,28 recurring. The pay of the teachers has also been improved at a recurring cost of 2,87. Thus we have completed two-thirds of the programme framed for the opening of new primary schools, and have also provided all the funds required for the improvement of the pay and position of untrained teachers and for giving the face value of their certificates to all trained teachers, with the exception of a sum of 33 which still remains to be provided in connection with the proposal to fix Rs. 10 a month as minimum and Rs. 15 a month as maximum pay for qualified but untrained teachers in Sind. The question of giving to trained teachers pay according to the scale laid down in the Vernacular Masters' Code, so far as may be expedient, remains for disposal. There are now clear indications that in some parts of the Presidency a further extension of new primary schools cannot be undertaken with advantage at present. The main obstacle is the want of competent teachers, while the opening of abortive schools tends to discredit the movement. Until more experience has been gained of the results of the measures already taken advance in this direction will be made at a slower rate than hitherto. Accordingly out of the lump provision of 2,25 in the new budget for item (x) one-fourth will be devoted to the opening of new schools preference being given to schools for the depressed classes, 18 are ear-marked for improving the pay of untrained teachers in Sind, and the remainder will be expended in giving promotion to trained teachers in accordance with the scale in the Vernacular Masters' Code to untrained head masters up to Rs. 15 a month and to untrained assistants by allowances up to Rs. 3 a month.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(k) The existing budget allotment for results grants to aided secondary and primary schools is 3,60. This grant has for some years past been found to be inadequate and the deficit was met by large re-appropriation of funds. In consequence the Director of Public Instruction had recently to refuse (except in a few special cases) to take any new schools on to the aided list or to allow any reassessment of grants. This cannot be allowed to continue, especially in the case of the existing schools which have been urged to incur increased expenditure on staff and other improvements. It is estimated that a sum of 90 over and above the present allotment of 3,60 is required to meet all demands. Of that sum, 10 can be met from savings in the annual grant for the education of European and Eurasian children, and the remainder is provided in the new budget for item (xi).

(l) As indicated under item (xii) Government intend to take over the management of the Gujarat College from the Society for promoting higher education in Gujarat as soon as certain legal difficulties are removed. It is estimated that an additional provision of 17 will be required for expenditure on the College for a portion of next year over and above the annual grant of 10, and that the extra 17 will be covered by students' fees and by interest on endowment funds, for which provision is made on the receipt side under XIX Education (10) and XII, Interest (7).

(m) The pay of assistant teachers in Government High Schools and Training Colleges is personal. With a view to improving their prospects and securing the services of competent graduates it is proposed to raise the starting pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per mensem and to redistribute the appointments in the higher grades. Accordingly 85 posts on Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per mensem will be done away with. The extra cost will amount to 32 per annum. As some time will elapse before the sanction of the Government of India to the proposals is obtained, a provision of 16 is made for item (xiii) for half of the ensuing year.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

(n) With reference to item (xiv), out of the total provision of 8,00 for expenditure on sanitary improvements in the current year, 6,58 have been distributed as grants-in-aid towards the Hubli water-supply (1,99), Bijapur water-supply (1,30), Nasik water-supply (1,20), Pandharpur water-supply (75), Poona drainage and water-supply (50), Ratnagiri water-supply (32), Aden water-supply (20), Alibag water-supply (13), Sholapur sanitary improvements (10), extension of the Dharwar water-supply scheme to Gibb Town (4), Belgaum sanitary improvements (2), Dholka water-supply (2), and Belgaum water-supply (1). 92 have been allotted for the purchase of boring tools and plant required by the Sanitary Engineer and for their working expenses. Grants-in-aid amounting to 4,06 are likely to be sanctioned next year in connection with the Poona drainage and water-supply (2,75) Nasik water-supply (81), Sholapur water-supply (45), and Khandala water-supply (5). It is estimated that 20 will be required for grants for certain works (chiefly roads and markets) in connection with the development of Salsette; and schemes of sanitary improvements in several other towns are under consideration. In view of these requirements 7,50 are provided in next year's budget.

(o) Government intend to allot every year, subject to the exigencies of public finance, 30 for grants-in-aid to local bodies to enable them to extend medical relief to places where it is most needed. Of this amount 20 are intended for the initial cost and 10 for the maintenance of dispensaries. Item (xv) refers to the provison of 30 made for next year.

(p) Detailed proposals submitted by the Surgeon General for the improvement of pay and prospects of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in accordance with certain principles laid down by the Government of India are under the consideration of Government. A provision of 27 is therefore made for item (xvi).

(q) Item (xvii) relates to a scheme for the revision of the curriculum at the medical schools at Ahmedabad, Poona and Hyderabad with a view to improving the course of study which has now been lengthened from three to four years. As it is difficult for the present staff of the schools to keep the teaching up to the standard required, it is proposed to add one civil assistant surgeon and three subassistant surgeons to the establishment each of the three schools. The increase in the number of sub-assistant surgeons will involve also the addition of two men to the reserve maintained in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons. The scheme is calculated to involve an ultimate recurring expenditure of 27, against which 12 are provided in next year's budget.

(r) A central nursing association called the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association has recently been constituted in this Presidency. It has been established for the purpose of providing a staff for hospital and private nursing for all classes of the community throughout the Presidency and the instruction, training and examination of nurses. The Association will reconstitute, amalgamate and combine the nursing services under the several local nursing associations in this Presidency into one nursing service. These local associations receive aid from the local Government to the extent of half the recurring charges incurred by them on hospital nursing in addition to building grants for quarters lighting installations, and the like, the balance of their expenditure being met from public subscriptions and from nursing fees. The Central Association will derive its income from interest on the endowment fund, to which Sir Jacob Sassoon has generously presented the sum of one lakh of rupees from contributions levied from affiliated associations, and from such State-aid as may be given. Following the precedent in the case of the Lady Minto Nursing Association the Government of India have sanctioned a contribution of 10 from Imperial revenues in aid of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and this sum is provided for item (xviii) in the Medical expenditure budget.

(s) Government have accepted the offer made by the Trustees of the Bai Dhankorbai Hospital at Nasik to make over to them the buildings, site and endowment fund of the hospital on the condition that the buildings and the site should be included in, and become part of, the Civil Hospital and should be used, in the main, for the treatment of women and children and the accommodation of nurses. This arrangement involves an initial charge of 5 for equipments and a recurring expenditure of 6 per annum. Item (xix) provides 11 to meet these charges. An additional expenditure of about 6 will be required for repairs and alterations which will be carried out by the Public Works Department. A good and much needed addition to the Civil Hospital will thus be secured at an initial cost of 11.

(t) The present arrangements for the medical administration of the new district of East Khandesh having been found to be defective in many respects and complaints having been received of the inconvenience resulting from them, Government contemplate the creation of a separate Civil Surgeoncy with a Military Assistant Surgeon in charge for that district. The additional expenditure is estimated at 10 a year but as the new Civil Hospital at Jalgaon, which is to be constructed from the funds raised by private donations, is not expected to be ready before October next, item (xx) provides 5 for the latter half of 1911-12 in the budget.

(u) Government have under consideration the suggestion that the port of Karachi should be opened, in addition to Bombay, for the embarkation of pilgrims to the Hedjaz. It is reported that the proposal would be of doubtful advantage unless efficient arrangements were first made for housing, shipping and protecting the pilgrims. The services of the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, are about to be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind with the view of a thorough examination being made of local conditions. In the meanwhile, a lump sum of 6 is provided item (xxi) for expenditure which will have to be incurred on temporary additions to the staffs of the Port Health and Police Departments, a new disinfection stove, etc., in case the proposal is carried out next year.

AGRICULTURE.

(v) Under item (xxii) 61 are provided for the establishment of new agricultural stations at Larkana (25) and in the Kolaba District (7), for the construction of buildings (20) and employment of staff (2) for agricultural schools for cultivators' sons, and for the distribution of seeds and implements by Divisional Inspectors of Agriculture (7). An additional provision of 28 is made in connection with the Agricultural Engineer's Department. By the end of the current year that Department will have charge of eight pumping and other plants, including three sugarcane crushers. The working of all these plants is carried on under the immediate supervision of the Agricultural Engineer, who is also to direct the erection of water lifts and other machines for experimental purposes on the Agricultural College pumping station when the well there is completed by the Public Works Department. He is also to inspect the municipal plants in the Presidency. It is, therefore, expected that the work of his Department will greatly increase in the ensuing year.

(w) Item (xxiii) provides a lump sum of 26 in conection with the appointment of surgeons for the certification of children as required by the proposed Factory Act. In accordance with the recommendation of the Factory Commission it is proposed to appoint a whole time certifying surgeon for Bombay City. For the mofussil the duty of certification will be entrusted, as hitherto, to civil surgeons or assistant surgeons or sub-assistant surgeons. As these officers will cease to levy the fee of four annas a child, they will be remunerated by special allowances for the additional duty imposed upon them.

(x) The local feeling for an equality of treatment in dealing with State-aid in respect of town improvements in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay has found frequent public expression. The Government of India have now generously contributed a subsidy of 50,00 out of their Imperial surplus in the revised estimates of the current year. Item (xxiv) relates to the provision of this grant in the new budget, which will enable the City of Bombay Improvement Trust to embark on certain new schemes the postponement of which for want of adequate resources at the disposal of the Trust would have added greatly to the cost by appreciation of land values.

16. In the Provincial Advance and Loan Account the payments of takavi and other loans are estimated at 36,52 and recoveries at 40,72. Compared with the revised estimate for 1910-11, the former figure shows decreases of 4,50 under loans to landholders, notabilities and Native States and 53 under loans to local bodies, partly counterbalanced by increases of 2,00 under advances to cultivators and 52 under advances under special laws. The provision of 850 made for loans to these bodies includes 95 for unforeseen demands and the rest is for the grant of loans varying between 30 and 2,75 to three mofussil Municipalities and one District Local Board for sanitary projects. The estimate of recoveries for next year is less by 4,63 than the current year's revised, the decrease being chiefly in the repayments expected from cultivators and local bodies.

GENERAL REMARKS.

17. A comparison of the estimates for the coming year with the budgets of previous years is complicated by the important changes which have been made in the Provincial Settlement and by the large subventions for temporary purposes which have been received from the Government of India out of their surplus. Apart from these alterations and assignments, the Provincial budget, as prepared by the Local Government with the assistance of the Finance Committee, provided for a revenue of 6,44,44, which with an opening balance of 85,33 gave a total of receipts amounting to 7,33,77. The expenditure was taken at 6,60,27, leaving a closing balance of 72,50, and it was intended to modify these figures to 6,62,77, and 70,00 respectively. The principle was accepted that the total of the ordinary expenditure plus new recurring expenditure should be kept within the revenue of the year, exclusive of unusual receipts and that such receipts and any draft on the balance should be expended on non-recurring objects only. The figure for ordinary plus new recurring expenditure was taken at 6,34,43 and that for non-recurring at 25,84 (or 28,34), leaving a closing balance (as already noted) of 72,50 (or 70,00). The total expenditure for 1909-10 was less than 6,34,43 by 7,10, while the budget and revised of 1910-11 exceeded that figure by 4,94 and by 9,01 respectively; while the balance of 70,00 exceeded the balance in the budget of 1910-11 by 9,13, and was three and a half multiples of the prescribed minimum balance. The normal annual increase in receipts is estimated at 13,00. It will be seen that the financial position was very strong, even before the modifications which have been made under the arrangements now approved by the Government of India. The position of the provincial finances is rendered still stronger by these arrangements. Without any modification of the scheme for the providing for famine expenditure, or of the guarantee that Provincial receipts from Land Revenue shall not fall below a certain sum, the fixed assignments hitherto received from the Government of India through the Land Revenue head have been converted into whole, in place of half, shares of growing revenues under the important heads Excise and Forest, and from nil to one half Provincial share under one smaller head. This extension of the principle of the Settlement which was made in 1904-05 together with the undertaking that the policy of converting fixed assignments, when they amount to a considerable figure, into shares of growing revenues will be adhered to in the future, is a subject for great satisfaction; and apart from the Land Revenue and Irrigation heads, there are now only two major heads which are divided betwen Imperial and Provincial, namely Stamps and Assessed Taxes. Land Revenue expenditure is wholly Provincial, and Land Revenue receipts must necessarily be divided in some form or other; the Irrigation heads are complicated, and it would be premature to express any opinion yet on their complete provincialisation, or the complete provincialisation of some and de-provincialisation of others being practicable or advisable. The Government of India have also as yet said no word on the important question of investing a Local Government with borrowing powers (except that it may take a short loan from the Government of India, and pay interest on it, if it has been permitted to overdraw its balance) and there are a few other points on which further light is required before the extent of the control of a Local Government over the Provincial finances becomes perfectly clear. Such are the exact intention of the proviso that a province shall not budget for a deficit in its current revenue and expenditure unless it can show that the excess expenditure is due to a wholly exceptional and non-recurring cause; the occasions on which an overdraft of the Provincial balance will entail payment of interest to the Government of India on the overdraft; and the degree to which shares of any Imperial surplus which may be assigned to Provincial will be specifically allocated by the Government of India to definite objects of expenditure will be left to be expended according to the discretion of the Local Government aided by its Legislative Council. On the present occasion the Government of India out of an assignment from the opium surplus, of 18,27 have assigned 5,00 to "Education and 2,00 to Medical," and have added 8,27 to balance to be expended on educational and sanitary objects; that is, they have specifically allotted the whole amount to definite major heads and have left to the discretion of the Local Government and Council only the distribution of the allotted sums to particular objects under those major heads. The assignments of 60,00 from general surplus to the City Improvement Trust, and of 3,25 to Police have been made at the express request of this Government. There is no reason to doubt that the points which have been mentioned as not fully clear will be satisfactorily settled, or that the questions of the power to borrow and of the right distribution of the Irrigation heads between Imperial and Provincial will not be carefully considered in due course and the declaration that the intervention and corrections of the Government of India will be confined to the total revenue and expenditure in the Local Government's estimates and the figures of the few divided major heads may be accepted with hearty gratification. The budget for next year marks a distinct advance in the progress of the Local Government and Council towards the management of the Provincial finances, and gives good reason for hoping for further development in the future. In order that the relation of recurring expenditure to expanding revenue may be closely watched, endeavour will be made in future Financial Statements to exhibit, more clearly than has hitherto been the case, the totals of the heads of recurring expenditure.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION AWARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

The following further awards in the U. P. Exhibition are announced:—Chambers and Co., Madras, a silver medal, for leather; Titagur Paper Mills, Calcutta, silver medal for ledger paper and cream woves; Bengal Chemical Works, silver medal for chemicals, scientific apparatus and drugs; South Indian Candle Works, silver medal for candles; Burma Oil Co., Grand Prix for mineral oil and petrol; Gramophone Co. Ltd., gold medal for records made in India; Mr. George Mandody, Palghat, silver medal for sitalpatee mats; Surveyor General of India, Grand Prix for photo mechanical painting, processes and maps; Commissioner N. I. Salt Revenue, gold medal for exhibits of salt; Director of Fisheries, Madras, gold medal for fisheries products; Calcutta Phototype Co., silver medal for half-tone and tricolor blocks; School of Arts, Madras and School of Arts, Travancore, gold medals for Damascened carved metal wares; School of Art, Madras, silver medal for carpets and rugs; Travancore School of Art, gold medal for ivory works; Lazarus and Co., gold medal for billiard tables; Fujigass Spinning Co., Japan, Grand Prix for silk and cotton.

ABOLITION OF OCTROI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

Sir John Hewett has issued a resolution abolishing the octroi duty in municipalities in the United Provinces. The Lieut. Governor agrees with the Municipal Taxation Committee that octroi is not at all a suitable tax, and that it should be got rid of by any means. In the case of those Municipalities, where the levy of a terminal tax was suggested, it has been reserved pending orders from the Government of India, but others, numbering 44, are told that before the end of September they must submit proposals for replacing the octroi by other taxes. The Boards have been warned that failure to carry out this mandate will be followed by Government taking the matter into its own hands, and eliminating from the system of Municipal taxation, the tax, which, after exhaustive enquiry, has been demonstrated to be objectionable and unsuitable.

MADRAS CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MARCH 11.

The third anniversary meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children was held yesterday, in the Banqueting Hall and under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor who opened the proceedings with a speech dwelling on the work of the Society, its scope and what difficulties had been met with in the course of past few years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, moving the adoption of the report, said that the traffic in girls was going on daily everywhere around them and it was for them to come forward and aid by every means in their power in rescuing waifs and strays of both sexes.

Mrs. Whitehead, wife of the Bishop of Madras, seconded the resolution and its resolution was carried unanimously. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Governor.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University was held yesterday afternoon, His Excellency the Chancellor presiding.

The Chancellor did not make any speech, and the Vice-Chancellor as usual presented degrees to Graduates and delivered an address in the course, of which he referred briefly to the changes in the regulations. He said that immense sums would have to be spent to improve secondary schools. Mere seniority of examinations did not always effectively advance the standard of teaching, and the aim of all sound systems of education should be not so much to keep back the unqualified, as to reduce their number to an absolute minimum.

The Vice-Chancellor then referring to students' quarters said:—"The surroundings in which our students live, and the obvious dangers to which they are so often exposed, are calculated in many cases to effect the complete ruin of the students. What is imperatively needed is the development of a comprehensive policy, whereby all our Colleges in course of time will be furnished with suitable residences for their students, and it is a matter for congratulation that the subject has attracted the attention of His Excellency the Chancellor."

The remainder of the address was directed to urging the claim of research into the ancient history of India.

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Tables are published in the "Gazettee of India" showing the progress of education in India as a whole, also in the different provinces in the past four years. It shows that in this period, expenditure upon all classes of education in India has risen from 559 lakhs annually to 686 lakhs, about half of these sums being from public revenues and half from fees and other sources. At the same time, the total number of scholars has risen from five millions to six millions and the total number of primary schools from nine thousand to eleven thousand.

Mr. G. Sanderson is confirmed as Superintendent of Mahomedan and British Monuments in the Northern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel W. J. Dundee officiates as Public Works Secretary in the N.-W. Frontier Province, Mr. R. J. Browne officiates as Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, vice Mr. Meares, who is granted seven months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. P. Barton officiates as Revenue Commissioner in the N.-W. Frontier Province.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A duty at the rate of eight rupees per seer is notified to be levied upon opium imported into the North-West Frontier Province or the Punjab.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. J. E. David is appointed an Inspector of Mines in India.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES:

Twelfth Extra Meeting.

The attendance at the Mahalaxmi Racecourse on Saturday on the occasion of the Twelfth Extra Meeting was under this season's average and business in the ring seemed at times to lack that briskness generally noticed. As the afternoon drew on, the sky became overclouded and darkness had almost fallen before the ninth and last race was run. With the exception of the first division of the Arab Maiden Plate, in which fifteen ponies out of the sixteen on the card faced the starting gate, the fields were not exceptionally large, horses being scratched in all the other events except the Jackal Club Plate and the Spring Plate. However, in these two races the number of starters allowed for a third place in the betting in each instance. Two favourites won during the afternoon in Toronto and Lord Magdala, which were heavily backed by the punters, but one can hardly think that this would compensate the losses of the public on the wins of Coquette and Famous. Notwithstanding the fact that Hilarity was strongly fancied by the majority of the backers, Oakton, his stable companion won a very close race from Lady Spring. Public money was lost to some extent on Mishriff, although Young Thara had many supporters. The surprise of the day was the Novice Plate for horses in which out of four runners Bright Metal was at once made an 'odds on' favourite whilst all the place money went on Lovania. Coquette got away with a start and lead throughout, while Lovania only ran an indifferent third. Hoyt rode three winners for Mr. Goculdass, Brown rode two, while the remaining honours were obtained by Evans, Southall, Mr. Gove and Ferguson.

In the first part of the New Arab Maiden Plate the fact that Money Gold was backed down to even money did not prove that he was the only favourite with the public. Burgomaster, Sardinia and Young Lad were all in demand and there was great speculation for places, much money going on Budri Tamam. Money Gold appeared to be going well at the bend, but Hoyt came past in the straight on Young Lad. Mishriff was undoubtedly the favourite for the public backed Young Thara, the winner, with confidence. Those who invested their place money in Lahuk were rewarded for their judgment. The Novice Plate saw four starters only face the gate and of these Bright Metal was the 'odds on' favourite. Coquette's previous performances this season were not such as would inspire the punter with confidence, and although, she won all the way round there was little public money on her. In the Consolation Plate, the betting opened with a run on Fadsha and then support went for a time to his stable companion, Jehangir, while Sir Hugo was also well patronised. Padsha, however, was backed again and Jehangir's price went out to fours. Hoyt won his race comfortably on Jehangir from Alma, and Young Fakir, who had been backed both ways, came in third. Hilarity was favourite for the Spring Plate in which the prices were not remunerative, Eva and Oakton being at "twos" while Lady Spring was only half a point better in the odds. Mafoota made the running with a long lead and, in the straight Lady Spring and Oakton, contested the race hotly, the latter just winning. The Musjid Plate was the second surprise of the day to many. Valens, Parliament, Meazer and Guinea Gold all met with support but Famous, about which "sights" could be obtained, came away from Meazer and won easily. In the Jackal Club Plate Better Luck and Deputy were joint favourites, but Mr. Gove won on the former challenged closely by Mr. Graham on Swivellier. Deputy only ran third. An objection was lodged against Better Luck's win but this was subsequently overruled. In the second part of the New Arab Maiden Plate, Lord Magdala was made first favourite, although Sayel and Chichester were well backed. Sayel was first round the bend, but in the straight, Hoyt rode a hard finish and won with a margin of two lengths and a half. The last race of the day saw another favourite win in Toronto, while Dawood Beg got his place, with Regiment third. Occident was backed to win, but did not justify his support.

The details were as follows:—

A NEW ARAB MAIDEN PLATE.—(Divided.) Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1910. W. A. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' Young Lad, 8st. 11lb.....Hoyt 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold, 8st. 11lb.Ferguson 2
Mr. Mujeed Jurjis' Little Laffy, 8st. 11lb ...Brown 3

ALSO RAN.—Burgomaster, 8st, 11lbs.; St. Hilarion 8st. 11lbs.; Plantic, 8st. 11lbs.; Mutrood, 8st. 11lb.; Native Lad, 8st. 11lb.; El. Kameen, 8st 11lb.; Sardinia 8st. 11lb.; Hamdi Pasha, 8st. 11lb.; Budri Tamam, 8st. 11lb.; Diab, 8st 11lb.; Young Purvez, 8st. 11lb.; and Dimshak, 6st. 13lbs.

BETTING:—Even money Money Gold, 3 to 1 against Young Lad, 7 to 2 against Burgomaster, 5 to 1 against Hamdi Pasha and Sardinia, sixes and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 97 for the win and Rs. 21-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20 for places.

THE RACE:—Young Purvez got away first and then Burgomaster came up at the five furlongs. Nearing the bend, Money Gold came to the front, but, in the straight Hoyt, on Young Lad, shot through and won. Won by half a length, a head. Time—1 min. 43 secs,

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

AN OLD MAIDEN PLATE—(Divided)—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Maidens 31st December 1909, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,400 since that date. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Bampfylde's Young Thara, 8st 10lbs...Evans 1
Mr Mahomed Jamal's Mishriff, 8st 2lbs...Brown 2
Mr Yussuff Yunaisee's Lahuk, 8st 6lbs ...Yussuf 3

ALSO RAN:—Ivan, 9st 3lbs; Luah, 8st 12lbs; Yabir, 8st 8lbs; Kishra, 8st 7lbs; Mighty Nugget, 8st; Dilkhush, 8st; and Agent, 8st 2lbs.

BETTING:—7 to 4 against Mishriff, 2 to 1 against Ivan, 5 to 2 against Young Thara, 4 to 1 against Mighty Nugget, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid out Rs. 42-8 for the win and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 24-8 for places.

THE RACE:—Kishra got out of the gate first and then Young Thara showed up. At the bend, Mishriff made a bid to win, but Young Thara drew away and won easily, Lahuk being third. Won by four lengths, one-and-a-half lengths. Time—1min. 23 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel).

A NOVICE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 800 or over since 31st December, 1909. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Nanabhai's Coquette 6st 7lbs (carried 7st 13lbs) Southall 1
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's Bright Metal 7st 10lbs Brown 2
Mr. G K's Lovania 8st 10lbs .....Barrett 3

ALSO RAN: Yvette, 6st 13lbs.

BETTING: 2 to 1 on Bright Metal, 5 to 2 against Lovania 5 to 1 against Coquette, and 10 to 1 against Yvette.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 54 for the win and Rs. 17 and Rs. 11-8, for places.

THE RACE:—Coquette, took a long lead and, in spite of all efforts, Bright Metal was unable to overtake her, Lovania being third. Won by a head, four lengths. Time, 1 min 15 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by T. Southall)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 900; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 150. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,400 or over since 31st December, 1909. Distance.—About 1 mile.

Mr M Goculdass' Jehangir, 9st 10lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr W S Clarke's Alma, 7st 5lbs, (carried 7st 6lbs) Luckman 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Young Fakir, 9st 2lbs.Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—Hundred, 7st 9lbs; and Azzad, 7st 6lbs.

BETTING: 6 to 4 against Sir Hugo, 2 to 1 against Padsha, 3 to 1 against Young Fakir, 4 to 1 against Jehangir, Desert King and Meerjan, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 92 for the win and Rs. 29, Rs. 70-8 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

THE RACE:—All went away in a line; then Jehangir lead past the five and six furlongs and at the four furlongs Padsha was third to Alma. Jehangir won in the straight followed by Alma, Young Fakir running into third place. Won by one and a quarter lengths, three lengths. Time—1 min. 53 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

THE SPRING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,400; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—About 1 1-4 miles.

Mr. R. B. S. Oakton, 8st 10lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. Man Mohan's Lady Spring 9st 11lb. Ferguson 2
Mr. Kelso's Hilarity 9st 12lbs.....Barrett 3

ALSO RAN:—Eva, 9st 5lbs; Absentee, 9st; Devereux, 7st 9lbs; Lancasterite, 7st 3lbs; and Mafoota, 6st 12lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Hilarity, 2 to 1 against Eva and Oakton, 5 to 2 against Lady Spring, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 39-8 for the win and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17, for places.

THE RACE:—Eva left the gate first, then Oakton took the lead to eight furlongs, when Mafoota went away with a long lead which she maintained past the five furlongs when Hilarity began to come up. At the bend Mafoota lead from Lady Spring and Oakton, and in the straight Oakton just beat Lady Spring on the post, Hilarity coming third. Won by a head, two and a half lengths. Time—2 mins. 11 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—About 1 1-2 miles. Mr Beg's Famous, 7st 4lbs .....Ferguson 1
Messrs Ali bin Talib & MGoculdass' Meazer, 8st 13lbs Brown 2
Mr A S Oomer's Well Done, (8st 4lbs carried 8st 5lbs) Evans 3

ALSO RAN:—Valens, 9st 10lbs; Racer, 9st 9lbs; Parliament, 9st 4lbs; Guinea Gold, 8st 12lbs; Silvermine, 7st.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Valens, 3 to 1 against Meazer, 7 to 4 against Parliament, 4 to 1 against Racer and Guinea Gold, 5 to 1 against Well Done, 8 to 1 against Famous and 20 to 1 against and Silvermine.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 98 for the win and Rs. 27-8 Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 25 for places.

THE RACE:—Well Done went out first; then Meazer lead, followed by Famous, past the eight and to the six furlongs where Parliament lay third. Nearing the four furlongs Famous came up with Well Done third. In the straight, Famous came away and beat Meazer. Won by three lengths, four lengths. Time—2 mins 54 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.)

THE JACKAL CLUB PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap (lowest weight not below 9st. 7lbs.,) for horses qualified for, and to be ridden in accordance with the conditions of the race for the Hunters' Flat Race advertised to be run at the 11th Extra Meeting on Saturday, 4th March 1911. Distance—about 1 mile.

Mr M Rommel's Better Luck, 12st 4lbs...Mr Gove 1
Mr A K Graham's Swivellier, 12st 2lbs.....Owner 2
Captain G Lucas' Deputy, 13st 7lbs.....Owner 3

ALSO RAN:—Timothy, 11st 12lbs; Alphonse, 11st 4lbs; Good Luck, 11st 4lbs; Martinez, 11st 2lbs; Firefly, 11st 4lbs, and Saunterer 10st.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Deputy and Better Luck, 5 to 1 against Swivellier and Timothy, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 29 for the win and Rs. 11, Rs. 14 and Rs. 11 for places.

THE RACE:—Firefly went away first and then Martinez took the lead. Nearing the five furlongs, Deputy was second and before the four furlongs had taken the lead with Better Luck second. At the bend, Swivellier came into second place and Better Luck just won with Deputy third. Won by a neck, four lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 54 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

A NEW ARAB MAIDEN PLATE.—Divided. Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1910. W. A. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Lord Magdala, 6st 6lbs (carried 7st).....Hoyt 1
Mr J M Mistry's Sayel, 8st 11lb.....Barrett 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Chichester 8st, 11lbs Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—Guinea Merchant, 8st 11lbs; Crown Prince, 8st 11lbs; Red Monk, 8st 8lbs; Howran, 8st 11lb; Denmark, 8st 11lb; Once More, 8st 11lb; Malik-el-Soudan, 8st 11lb; Hoojax, 8st 11lb; German, 8st 11lb; Mysore, 8st 11lb; Macedonia, 6st 6lbs; and Fateh Mansur, 3st 6lbs.

BETTING:—Even money, Lord Magdala, 6 to 4 against Sayel, 3 to 1 against Chichester, eights and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 28-8 for the win and Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE RACE.—Macedonia lead to the four furlongs where he was followed by Sayel and Lord Magdala. Round the bend Sayel led, but in the straight, Hoyt brought Lord Magdala up and won a good race. Won by two and a half lengths, two lengths. Time—1min. 41secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

AN OLD MAIDEN PLATE:—(Divided.) Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Maidens 31st December, 1909, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,400 since that date. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A A Saif's Toronto, 8st 10lbs.....Brown 1
Prince Vijayasinhji's Director, 9st 3lbs.....Evans 2
Mr Mahomed A Nanjee's Dawood Beg 8st 8lbs.....Taylor 3 } Dead Heat
Mr Ali bin Talib's Regiment, 8st 4lbs Southall 3 }

ALSO RAN.—Fado, 7st 12lbs; Officer, 7st 11lbs; Karrar, 8st 5lbs; Mezahim, 8st 4lbs; Goodshot, 8st. 3lbs; Occident, 8st 11lb; and Aurum, 7st 13lbs.

BETTING:—Even money Toronto, 5 to 2 against Occident, 3 to 1 against Officer, 5 to 1 against Director and Regiment, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 20-8 for the win and Rs. 13, Rs. 30-8 Rs. 17 and Rs. 16-8 for places.

THE RACE:—Toronto went away with Mezahim close in attendance. Toronto came away at the bend followed by Director. Dawood Beg and Regiment dead-heated for third place. Won by four lengths, two lengths. Time—1 min. 23 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.)

13th Extra Meeting.

TUESDAY 14TH MARCH.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on 12th March:—

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Lord Merv 9st 7lbs, Picturesque 8st 13lbs, Lord Carlyon 8st 11lbs, Forfeit 8st 10lbs, Lady Spring 8st 9lbs, Rose of Malta 8st 7lbs, Pincher 8st 4lbs, Killua 7st 3lbs, top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 3lbs.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Oakton 9st 8lbs, Lord Merv 9st 7lbs, Lord Carlyon 9st 3lbs, Realm 9st 11b, Wine Merchant 8st 6lbs, Lovania 8st 3lbs, Bright Metal 8st 11b, Mafoota 6st 13lbs.

THE ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Famous 9st 12lbs, Best Luck 9st, Hundred 8st 10lbs, Avis 8st 8lbs, Fruit Salt 8st 7lbs Maimoon 8st 3lbs, Woolwinder 8st 11b, Zari 8st, Saree 7st 11lbs, Grey Falcon 7st 8lbs, Hyder II 7st 7lbs, Rocksand 7st 6lbs, Dilkhush 7st 2 lbs, Arnica 6st 3lbs.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Rajput 10st 5lbs, Abdul Malik 10st 3lbs, Jehangir 10st 2lbs, Ashroff 9st 11lbs, Winchester 9st 10lbs, Tofic Pasha 9st 9lbs, Gafal 9st 7lbs, Meerjan 9st, Director 8st 7lbs, Young Majub 8st 6lbs, Zinfandel 8st 4lbs, Singer 8st, Machil 7st 10lbs, Prime Minister 7st 6lbs, Lama 7st 6lbs, Zari 7st 3lbs, Saree 7st 2lbs, Regiment 7st, Grey Falcon 7st, Zuffer Beg 6st 13lbs, Sinclair 6st 12lbs, Officer 6st 5lbs.

A NEW ARAB PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.—Burgomaster, Sayel, Bravee, El K

nment of India. They are calculated to provide for the actual minimum requirements of each district and involve an additional expenditure of about 5,98 per annum. It is proposed to bring the police up to the estimated strength by degrees as necessity may direct and funds permit beginning in the most criminal districts and watching the results before proceeding further. A scheme for the revision of the Bombay City Police is also under preparation. A lump provision of 4,59 is made in next year's budget in connection with the reforms under contemplation (item ix). This sum includes a final recurring grant of 3,25 from the Government of India, which brings up to the total limit of 20,00 their subvention for police reorganization and reforms.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(j) In connection with the recent policy of Government for the extension and improvement of primary education it was estimated that 1,655 new primary schools could be opened in this Presidency at an initial cost of 88 and a recurring cost of 3,29, while a further charge of 2,42 was urgently required to enable the teachers in primary schools to be granted a reasonable scale of remuneration. When the current year's allotment for opening new primary schools is fully utilized, it is estimated that 1,185 additional primary schools will have been opened at a cost of 65 initial and 2,28 recurring. The pay of the teachers has also been improved at a recurring cost of 2,87. Thus we have completed two-thirds of the programme framed for the opening of new primary schools, and have also provided all the funds required for the improvement of the pay and position of untrained teachers and for giving the face value of their certificates to all trained teachers, with the exception of a sum of 33 which still remains to be provided in connection with the proposal to fix Rs. 10 a month as minimum and Rs. 15 a month as maximum pay for qualified but untrained teachers in Sind. The question of giving to trained teachers pay according to the scale laid down in the Vernacular Masters' Code, so far as may be expedient, remains for disposal. There are now clear indications that in some parts of the Presidency a further extension of new primary schools cannot be undertaken with advantage at present. The main obstacle is the want of competent teachers, while the opening of abortive schools tends to discredit the movement. Until more experience has been gained of the results of the measures already taken advance in this direction will be made at a slower rate than hitherto. Accordingly out of the lump provision of 2,25 in the new budget for item (x) one-fourth will be devoted to the opening of new schools preference being given to schools for the depressed classes, 18 are ear-marked for improving the pay of untrained teachers in Sind, and the remainder will be expended in giving promotion to trained teachers in accordance with the scale in the Vernacular Masters' Code to untrained head masters up to Rs. 15 a month, and to untrained assistants by allowances up to Rs. 3 a month.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(k) The existing budget allotment for results grants to aided secondary and primary schools is 3,60. This grant has for some years past been found to be inadequate and the deficit was met by large re-appropriation of funds. In consequence the Director of Public Instruction had recently to refuse (except in a few special cases) to take any new schools on to the aided list or to allow any reassessment of grants. This cannot be allowed to continue, especially in the case of the existing schools which have been urged to incur increased expenditure on staff and other improvements. It is estimated that a sum of 90 over and above the present allotment of 3,60 is required to meet all demands. Of that sum, 10 can be met from savings in the annual grant for the education of European and Eurasian children, and the remainder is provided in the new budget for item (xi).

(l) As indicated under item (xii) Government intend to take over the management of the Gujarat College from the Society for promoting higher education in Gujarat as soon as certain legal difficulties are removed. It is estimated that an additional provision of 17 will be required for expenditure on the College for a portion of next year over and above the annual grant of 10, and that the extra 17 will be covered by students' fees and by interest on endowment funds, for which provision is made on the receipt side under XIX Education (10) and XII, Interest (7).

(m) The pay of assistant teachers in Government High Schools and Training Colleges is personal. With a view to improving their prospects and securing the services of competent graduates it is proposed to raise the starting pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per mensem and to redistribute the appointments in the higher grades. Accordinly 85 posts on Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 per mensem will be done away with. The extra cost will amount to 32 per annum. As some time will elapse before the sanction of the Government of India to the proposals is obtained, a provision of 16 is made for item (xiii) for half of the ensuing year.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

(n) With reference to item (xiv), out of the total provision of 8,50 for expenditure on sanitary improvements in the current year, 6,58 have been distributed as grants-in-aid towards the Hubli water-supply (1,99), Bijapur water-supply (1,30), Nasik water-supply (1,20), Pandharpur water-supply (75), Poona drainage and water-supply (50), Ratnagiri water-supply (32), Aden water-supply (20), Alibag water-supply (13), Sholapur sanitary improvements (10), extension of the Dharwar water-supply scheme to Gibb Town (4), Belgaum sanitary improvements (2), Dholka water-supply (2), and Belgaum water-supply (1). 92 have been allotted for the purchase of boring tools and plant required by the Sanitary Engineer and for their working expenses. Grants-in-aid amounting to 4,06 are likely to be sanctioned next year in connection with the Poona drainage and water-supply (2,75) Nasik water-supply (81), Sholapur water-supply (45), and Khandala water-supply (5). It is estimated that 20 will be required for grants for certain works (chiefly roads and markets) in connection with the development of Salsette; and schemes of sanitary improvements in several other towns are under consideration. In view of these requirements 7,50 are provided in next year's budget.

(o) Government intend to allot every year, subject to the exigencies of public finance, 30 for grants-in-aid to local bodies to enable them to extend medical relief to places where it is most needed. Of this amount 20 are intended for the initial cost and 10 for the maintenance of dispensaries. Item (xv) refers to the provison of 30 made for next year.

(p) Detailed proposals submitted by the Surgeon General for the improvement of pay and prospects of Sub-Assistant Surgeons in accordance with certain principles laid down by the Government of India are under the consideration of Government. A provision of 27 is therefore made for item (xvi).

(q) Item (xvii) relates to a scheme for the revision of the curriculum at the medical schools at Ahmedabad, Poona and Hyderabad with a view to improving the course of study which has now been lengthened from three to four years. As it is difficult for the present staff of the schools to keep the teaching up to the standard required, it is proposed to add one civil assistant surgeon and three subassistant surgeons to the establishment of each of the three schools. The increase in the number of sub-assistant surgeons will involve also an addition of two men to the reserve maintained in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons. The scheme is calculated to involve an ultimate recurring expenditure of 27, against which 12 are provided in next year's budget.

(r) A central nursing association called the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association has recently been constituted in this Presidency. It has been established for the purpose of providing a staff for hospital and private nursing for all classes of the community throughout the Presidency and the instruction, training and examination of nurses. The Association will reconstitute, amalgamate and combine the nursing services under the several local nursing associations in this Presidency into one nursing service. These local associations receive aid from the local Government to the extent of half the recurring charges incurred by them on hospital nursing in addition to building grants for quarters lighting installations, and the like, the balance of their expenditure being met from public subscriptions and from nursing fees. The Central Association will derive its income from interest on the endowment fund, to which Sir Jacob Sassoon has generously presented the sum of one lakh of rupees from contributions levied from affiliated associations, and from such State-aid as may be given. Following the precedent in the case of the Lady Minto Nursing Association the Government of India have sanctioned a contribution of 10 from Imperial revenues in aid of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and this sum is provided for item (xviii) in the Medical expenditure budget.

(s) Government have accepted the offer made by the Trustees of the Bai Dhankorbai Hospital at Nasik to make over to them the buildings, site and endowment fund of the hospital on the condition that the buildings and the site should be included in, and become part of, the Civil Hospital and should be used, in the main, for the treatment of women and children and the accommodation of nurses. This arrangement involves an initial charge of 5 for equipments and a recurring expenditure of 6 per annum. Item (xix) provides 11 to meet these charges. An additional expenditure of about 6 will be required for repairs and alterations which will be carried out by the Public Works Department. A good and much needed addition to the Civil Hospital will thus be secured at an initial cost of 11.

(t) The present arrangements for the medical administration of the new district of East Khandesh having been found to be defective in many respects and complaints having been received of the inconvenience resulting from them, Government contemplate the creation of a separate Civil Surgeoncy with a Military Assistant Surgeon in charge for that district. The additional expenditure is estimated at 10 a year but as the new Civil Hospital at Jalgaon which is to be constructed from the funds raised by private donations, is not expected to be ready before October next, item (xx) provides 5 for the latter half of 1911-12 in the budget.

(u) Government have under consideration the suggestion that the port of Karachi should be opened, in addition to Bombay, for the embarkation of pilgrims to the Hedjaz. It is reported that the proposal would be of doubtful advantage unless efficient arrangements were first made for housing, shipping and protecting the pilgrims. The services of the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, are about to be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind with the view of a thorough examination being made of local conditions. In the meanwhile, a lump sum of 6 is provided item (xxi) for expenditure which will have to be incurred on temporary additions to the staffs of the Port Health and Police Departments, a new disinfection stove, etc., in case the proposal is carried out next year.

AGRICULTURE.

(v) Under item (xxii) 61 are provided for the establishment of new agricultural stations at Larkana (25) and in the Kolaba District (7), for the construction of buildings (20) and employment of staff (2) for agricultural schools for cultivators' sons, and for the distribution of seeds and implements by Divisional Inspectors of Agriculture (7). An additional provision of 28 is made in connection with the Agricultural Engineer's Department. By the end of the current year that Department will have charge of eight pumping and other plants, including three sugarcane crushers. The working of all these plants is carried on under the immediate supervision of the Agrtcultural Engineer, who is also to direct the erection of water lifts and other machines for experimental purposes on the Agricultural College pumping station when the well there is completed by the Public Works Department. He is also to inspect the municipal plants in the Presidency. It is, therefore, expected that the work of his Department will greatly increase in the ensuing year.

(w) Item (xxiii) provides a lump sum of 26 in conection with the appointment of surgeons for the certification of children as required by the proposed Factory Act. In accordance with the recommendation of the Factory Commission it is proposed to appoint a whole time certifying surgeon for Bombay City. For the mofussil the duty of certification will be entrusted, as hitherto, to civil surgeons or assistant surgeons or sub-assistant surgeons. As these officers will cease to levy the fee of four annas a child, they will be remunerated by special allowances for the additional duty imposed upon them.

(x) The local feeling for an equality of treatment in dealing with State-aid in respect of town improvements in the cities of Calcutta and Bombay has found frequent public expression. The Government of India have now generously contributed a subsidy of 50,00 out of their Imperial surplus in the revised estimates of the current year. Item (xxiv) relates to the provision of this grant in the new budget, which will enable the City of Bombay Improvement Trust to embark on certain new schemes the postponement of which for want of adequate resources at the disposal of the Trust would have added greatly to the cost by appreciation of land values.

16. In the Provincial Advance and Loan Account the payments of takavi and other loans are estimated at 36,52 and recoveries at 40,72. Compared with the revised estimate for 1910-11, the former figure shows decreases of 4,50 under loans to landholders, notabilities and Native States and 53 under loans to local bodies, partly counterbalanced by increases of 2,00 under advances to cultivators and 52 under advances under special laws. The provision of 850 made for loans to these bodies includes 95 for unforeseen demands and the rest is for the grant of loans varying between 30 and 2,75 to three mofussil Municipalities and one District Local Board for sanitary projects. The estimate of recoveries for next year is less by 4,63 than the current year's revised, the decrease being chiefly in the repayments expected from cultivators and local bodies.

GENERAL REMARKS.

17. A comparison of the estimates for the coming year with the budgets of previous years is complicated by the important changes which have been made in the Provincial Settlement and by the large subventions for temporary purposes which have been received from the Government of India out of their surplus. Apart from these alterations and assignments, the Provincial budget, as prepared by the Local Government with the assistance of the Finance Committee, provided for a revenue of 6,44,44, which with an opening balance of 88,33 gave a total of receipts amounting to 7,32,77. The expenditure was taken at 6,60,27, leaving a closing balance of 72,50, and it was intended to modify these figures to 6,62,77, and 70,00 respectively. The principle was accepted that the total of the ordinary expenditure plus new recurring expenditure should be kept within the revenue of the year, exclusive of unusual receipts and that such receipts and any draft on the balance should be expended on non-recurring objects only. The figure for ordinary plus new recurring expenditure was taken at 6,34,43 and that for non-recurring at 25,84 (or 28,34), leaving a closing balance (as already noted) of 72,50 (or 70,00). The total expenditure for 1909-10 was less than 6,34,43 by 7,10, while the budget and revised of 1910-11 exceeded that figure by 4,94 and by 9,01 respectively; while the balance of 70,00 exceeded the balance in the budget of 1910-11 by 9,13, and was three and a half multiples of the prescribed minimum balance. The normal annual increase in receipts is estimated at 13,00. It will be seen that the financial position was very strong, even before the modifications which have been made under the arrangements now approved by the Government of India. The position of the provincial finances is rendered still stronger by these arrangements. Without any modification of the scheme for the providing for famine expenditure, or of the guarantee that Provincial receipts from Land Revenue shall not fall below a certain sum, the fixed assignments hitherto received from the Government of India through the Land Revenue head have been converted into whole, in place of half, shares of growing revenues under the important heads Excise and Forest, and from nil to one half Provincial share under one smaller head. This extension of the principle of the Settlement which was made in 1904-05 together with the undertaking that the policy of converting fixed assignments, when they amount to a considerable figure, into shares of growing revenues will be adhered to in the future, is a subject for great satisfaction; and apart from the Land Revenue and Irrigation heads, there are now only two major heads which are divided betwen Imperial and Provincial, namely Stamps and Assessed Taxes. Land Revenue expenditure is wholly Provincial, and Land Revenue receipts must necessarily be divided in some form or other; the Irrigation heads are complicated, and it would be premature to express any opinion yet on their complete provincialisation, or the complete provincialisation of some and de-provincialisation of others being practicable or advisable. The Government of India have also as yet said no word on the important question of investing a Local Government with borrowing powers (except that it may take a short loan from the Government of India, and pay interest on it, if it has been permitted to overdraw its balance) and there are a few other points on which further light is required before the extent of the control of a Local Government over the Provincial finances becomes perfectly clear. Such are the exact intention of the proviso that a province shall not budget for a deficit in its current revenue and expenditure unless it can show that the excess expenditure is due to a wholly exceptional and non-recurring cause; the occasions on which an overdraft of the Provincial balance will entail payment of interest to the Government of India on the overdraft; and the degree to which shares of any Imperial surplus which may be assigned to Provincial will be specifically allocated by the Government of India to definite objects of expenditure will be left to be expended according to the discretion of the Local Government aided by its Legislative Council. On the present occasion the Government of India out of an assignment from the opium surplus of 18,27 have assigned 5,00 to "Education and 2,00 to Medical," and have added 8,27 to balance to be expended on educational and sanitary objects; that is, they have specifically allotted the whole amount to definite major heads and have left to the discretion of the Local Government and Council only the distribution of the allotted sums to particular objects under those major heads. The assignments of 60,00 from general surplus to the City Improvement Trust, and of 3,25 to Police have been made at the express request of this Government. There is no reason to doubt that the points which have been mentioned as not fully clear will be satisfactorily settled, or that the questions of the power to borrow and of the right distribution of the Irrigation heads between Imperial and Provincial will not be carefully considered in due course and the declaration that the intervention and corrections of the Government of India will be confined to the total revenue and expenditure in the Local Government's estimates and the figures of the few divided major heads may be accepted with hearty gratification. The budget for next year marks a distinct advance in the progress of the Local Government and Council towards the management of the Provincial finances, and gives good reason for hoping for further development in the future. In order that the relation of recurring expenditure to expanding revenue may be closely watched, endeavour will be made in future Financial Statements to exhibit, more clearly than has hitherto been the case, the totals of the heads of recurring expenditure.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION AWARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

The following further awards in the U. P. Exhibition are announced:—Chambers and Co., Madras, a silver medal, for leather; Titagur Paper Mills, Calcutta, silver medal for ledger paper and cream woves; Bengal Chemical Works, silver medal for chemicals, scientific apparatus and drugs; South Indian Candle Works, silver medal for candles; Burma Oil Co., Grand Prix for mineral oil and petrol; Gramophone Co. Ltd., gold medal for records made in India; Mr. George Mandody, Palghat, silver medal for sitalpatee mats; Surveyor General of India, Grand Prix for photo mechanical painting, processes and maps; Commissioner N. I. Salt Revenue, gold medal for exhibits of salt; Director of Fisheries, Madras, gold medal for fisheries products; Calcutta Phototype Co., silver medal for half-tone and tricolor blocks; School of Arts, Madras and School of Arts, Travancore, gold medals for Damascened carved metal wares; School of Art, Madras, silver medal for carpets and rugs; Travancore School of Art, gold medal for ivory works; Lazarus and Co., gold medal for billiard tables; Fujigass Spinning Co., Japan, Grand Prix for silk and cotton.

ABOLITION OF OCTROI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, MARCH 12.

Sir John Hewett has issued a resolution abolishing the octroi duty in municipalities in the United Provinces. The Lieut. Governor agrees with the Municipal Taxation Committee that octroi is not at all a suitable tax, and that it should be got rid of by any means. In the case of those Municipalities, where the levy of a terminal tax was suggested, it has been reserved pending orders from the Government of India, but others, numbering 44, are told that before the end of September they must submit proposals for replacing the octroi by other taxes. The Boards have been warned that failure to carry out this mandate will be followed by Government taking the matter into its own hands, and eliminating from the system of Municipal taxation, the tax, which, after exhaustive enquiry, has been demonstrated to be objectionable and unsuitable.

MADRAS CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, MARCH 11.

The third anniversary meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children was held yesterday, in the Banqueting Hall and under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor who opened the proceedings with a speech dwelling on the work of the Society, its scope and what difficulties had been met with in the course of past few years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, moving the adoption of the report, said that the traffic in girls was going on daily everywhere around them and it was for them to come forward and aid by every means in their power in rescuing waifs and strays of both sexes.

Mrs. Whitehead, wife of the Bishop of Madras, seconded the resolution and its resolution was carried unanimously. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Governor.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University was held yesterday afternoon, His Excellency the Chancellor presiding.

The Chancellor did not make any speech, and the Vice-Chancellor as usual presented degrees to Graduates and delivered an address in the course, of which he referred briefly to the changes in the regulations. He said that immense sums would have to be spent to improve secondary schools. Mere seniority of examinations did not always effectively advance the standard of teaching, and the aim of all sound systems of education should be not so much to keep back the unqualified, as to reduce their number to an absolute minimum.

The Vice-Chancellor then referring to students' quarters said:—"The surroundings in which our students live, and the obvious dangers to which they are so often exposed, are calculated in many cases to effect the complete ruin of the students. What is imperatively needed is the development of a comprehensive policy, whereby all our Colleges in course of time will be furnished with suitable residences for their students, and it is a matter for congratulation that the subject has attracted the attention of His Excellency the Chancellor."

The remainder of the address was directed to urging the claim of research into the ancient history of India.

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Tables are published in the "Gazettee of India" showing the progress of education in India as a whole, also in the different provinces in the past four years. It shows that in this period, expenditure upon all classes of education in India has risen from 559 lakhs annually to 686 lakhs, about half of these sums being from public revenues and half from fees and other sources. At the same time, the total number of scholars has risen from five millions to six millions and the total number of primary schools from nine thousand to eleven thousand.

Mr. G. Sanderson is confirmed as Superintendent of Mahomedan and British Monuments in the Northern Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel W. J. Dundee officiates as Public Works Secretary in the N.-W. Frontier Province, Mr. R. J. Browne officiates as Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, vice Mr. Meares, who is granted seven months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. P. Barton officiates as Revenue Commissioner in the N.-W. Frontier Province.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A duty at the rate of eight rupees per seer is notified to be levied upon opium imported into the North-West Frontier Province or the Punjab.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. J. E. David is appointed an Inspector of Mines in India.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Twelfth Extra Meeting.

The attendance at the Mahalaxmi Racecourse on Saturday on the occasion of the Twelfth Extra Meeting was under this season's average and business in the ring seemed at times to lack that briskness generally noticed. As the afternoon drew on, the sky became overclouded and darkness had almost fallen before the ninth and last race was run. With the exception of the first division of the Arab Maiden Plate, in which fifteen ponies out of the sixteen on the card faced the starting gate, the fields were not exceptionally large, horses being scratched in all the other events except the Jackal Club Plate and the Spring Plate. However, in these two races the number of starters allowed for a third place in the betting in each instance. Two favourites won during the afternoon in Toronto and Lord Magdala, which were heavily backed by the punters, but one can hardly think that this would compensate the losses of the public on the wins of Coquette and Famous. Notwithstanding the fact that Hilarity was strongly fancied by the majority of the backers, Oakton, his stable companion won a very close race from Lady Spring. Public money was lost to some extent on Mishriff, although Young Thara had many supporters. The surprise of the day was the Novice Plate for horses in which out of four runners Bright Metal was at once made an 'odds on' favourite whilst all the place money went on Lovania. Coquette got away with a start and lead throughout, while Lovania only ran an indifferent third. Hoyt rode three winners for Mr. Goculdass, Brown rode two, while the remaining honours were obtained by Evans, Southall, Mr. Gove and Ferguson.

In the first part of the New Arab Maiden Plate the fact that Money Gold was backed down to even money did not prove that he was the only favourite with the public. Burgomaster, Sardinia and Young Lad were all in demand and there was great speculation for places, much money going on Budri Tamam. Money Gold appeared to be going well at the bend, but Hoyt came past in the straight on Young Lad. Mishriff was undoubtedly the favourite for the public backed Young Thara, the winner, with confidence. Those who invested their place money in Lahuk were rewarded for their judgment. The Novice Plate saw four starters only face the gate and of these Bright Metal was the 'odds on' favourite. Coquette's previous performances this season were not such as would inspire the punter with confidence, and although, she won all the way round there was little public money on her. In the Consolation Plate, the betting opened with a run on Padsha and then support went for a time to his stable companion, Jehangir, while Sir Hugo was also well patronised. Padsha, however, was backed again and Jehangir's price went out to fours. Hoyt won his race comfortably on Jehangir from Alma, and Young Fakir, who had been backed both ways, came in third. Hilarity was favourite for the Spring Plate in which the prices were not remunerative, Eva and Oakton being at "twos" while Lady Spring was only half a point better in the odds. Mafoota made the running with a long lead and, in the straight Lady Spring and Oakton, contested the race hotly, the latter just winning. The Musjid Plate was the second surprise of the day to many. Valens, Parliament, Meazer and Guinea Gold all met with support but Famous, about which "eights" could be obtained, came away from Meazer and won easily. In the Jackal Club Plate Better Luck and Deputy were joint favourites, but Mr. Gove won on the former challenged closely by Mr. Graham on Swivellier. Deputy only ran third. An objection was lodged against Better Luck's win but this was subsequently overruled. In the second part of the New Arab Maiden Plate, Lord Magdala was made first favourite, although Sayel and Chichester were well backed. Sayel was first round the bend, but in the straight, Hoyt rode a hard finish and won with a margin of two lengths and a half. The last race of the day saw another favourite win in Toronto, while Dawood Beg got his place, with Regiment third. Occident was backed to win, but did not justify his support.

The details were as follows:—

A NEW ARAB MAIDEN PLATE.—(Divided.) Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1910. W. A. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' Young Lad, 8st. 11lb.....Hoyt 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold, 8st. 11lb.Ferguson 2
Mr. Mujeed Jurji's Little Laffy, 8st. 11lb ...Brown 3

Also Ran.—Burgomaster, 8st. 11lbs.; St. Hilarion 8st. 11lbs.; Plantic, 8st. 11lbs.; Mutrood, 8st. 11lb.; Native Lad, 8st. 11lb.; El. Kameen, 8st 11lb.; Sardinia 8st. 11lb.; Hamdi Pasha, 8st. 11lb.; Budri Tamam, 8st. 11lb.; Diab, 8st 11lb.; Young Purvez, 8st. 11lb.; and Dimshak, 6st. 13lbs.

Betting:—Even money Money Gold, 3 to 1 against Young Lad, 7 to 2 against Burgomaster, 5 to 1 against Hamdi Pasha and Sardinia, sixes and longer odds the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 97 for the win and Rs. 21-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Race:—Young Purvez got away first and then Burgomaster came up at the five furlongs. Nearing the bend, Money Gold came to the front, but, in the straight Hoyt, on Young Lad, shot through and won. Won by half a length, a head. Time—1 min. 43 secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

AN OLD MAIDEN PLATE—(Divided)—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Maidens 31st December 1909, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,400 since that date. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Bampfylde's Young Thara, 8st 10lbs...Evans 1
Mr Mahomed Jamal's Mishriff, 8st 2lbs...Brown 2
Mr Yussuff Yunaisee's Lahuk, 8st 6lbs ...Yussuf 3

Also Ran:—Ivan, 9st 3lbs; Luah, 8st 12lbs; Yabir, 8st 8lbs; Kishra, 8st 7lbs; Mighty Nugget, 8st; Dilkhush, 8st; and Agent, 8st 2lbs.

Betting:—7 to 4 against Mishriff, 2 to 1 against Ivan, 5 to 2 against Young Thara, 4 to 1 against Mighty Nugget, longer odds the rest.

The Totalisator paid out Rs. 42-8 for the win and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 24-8 for places.

The Race:—Kishra got out of the gate first and then Young Thara showed up. At the bend, Mishriff made a bid to win, but Young Thara drew away and won easily, Lahuk being third. Won by four lengths, one-and-a-half lengths. Time—1min. 23 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel).

A NOVICE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 800 or over since 31st December, 1909. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Nanabhai's Coquette 6st 7lbs (carried 7st 13lbs) Southall 1
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's Bright Metal 7st 10lbs Brown 2
Mr. G K's Lovania 8st 10lbs .....Barrett 3

Also Ran: Yvette, 6st 13lbs.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Bright Metal, 5 to 2 against Lovania 5 to 1 against Coquette, and 10 to 1 against Yvette.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 54 for the win and Rs. 17 and Rs. 11-8, for places.

The Race:—Coquette, took a long lead and, in spite of all efforts, Bright Metal was unable to overtake her, Lovania being third. Won by a head, four lengths. Time, 1 min 15 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by T. Southall)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 900; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 150. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,400 or over since 31st December, 1909. Distance.—About 1 mile.

Mr M Goculdass' Jehangir, 9st 10lbs.....Hoyt 1
Mr W S Clarke's Alma, 7st 5lbs, (carried 7st 6lbs) Luckman 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Young Fakir, 9st 2lbs.Ferguson 3

Also Ran:—Hundred, 7st 9lbs; and Azzad, 7st 6lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Sir Hugo, 2 to 1 against Padsha, 3 to 1 against Young Fakir, 4 to 1 against Jehangir, Desert King and Meerjan, longer odds the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 92 for the win and Rs. 29, Rs. 70-8 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

The Race:—All went away in a line; then Jehangir lead past the five and six furlongs and at the four furlongs Padsha was third to Alma. Jehangir won in the straight followed by Alma, Young Fakir running into third place. Won by one and a quarter lengths, three lengths. Time—1 min. 53 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

THE SPRING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,400; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—About 1 1-4 miles.

Mr. R. R. S.' Oakton, 8st 10lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. Man Mohan's Lady Spring 9st 11b. Ferguson 2
Mr. Kelso's Hilarity 9st 12lbs:..... Barrett 3

Also Ran:—Eva, 9st 5lbs; Absentee, 9st; Devereux, 7st 9lbs; Lancasterite, 7st 3lbs; and Mafoota, 6st 12lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Hilarity, 2 to 1 against Eva and Oakton, 5 to 2 against Lady Spring, longer odds the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 39-8 for the win and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17, for places.

The Race:—Eva left the gate first, then Oakton took the lead to eight furlongs, when Mafoota went away with a long lead which she maintained past the five furlongs when Hilarity began to come up. At the bend Mafoota lead from Lady Spring and Oakton, and in the straight Oakton just beat Lady Spring on the post, Hilarity coming third. Won by a head, two and a half lengths. Time—2 mins. 11 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE MUSJID PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—About 1 1-2 miles.

Mr Beg's Famous, 7st 4lbs .....Ferguson 1
Messrs Ali bin Talib & MGoculdass' Meazer, 8st 13lbs Brown 2
Mr A S Oomer's Well Done, (8st 4lbs carried 8st 5lbs) Evans 3

Also Ran:—Valens, 9st 10lbs; Racer, 9st 9lbs; Parliament, 9st 4lbs; Guinea Gold, 8st 12lbs; Silvermine, 7st.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Valens, 3 to 1 against Meazer, 7 to 4 against Parliament, 4 to 1 against Racer and Guinea Gold, 5 to 1 against Well Done, 8 to 1 against Famous and 20 to 1 against and Silvermine.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 98 for the win and Rs. 27-8 Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 25 for places.

The Race:—Well Done went out first; then Meazer lead, followed by Famous, past the eight and to the six furlongs where Parliament lay third. Nearing the four furlongs Famous came up with Well Done third. In the straight, Famous came away and beat Meazer. Won by three lengths, four lengths. Time—2 mins 54 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Cowasjee Burjorjee.)

THE JACKAL CLUB PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap (lowest weight not below 9st. 7lbs.) for horses qualified for, and to be ridden in accordance with the conditions of the race for the Hunters' Flat Race advertised to be run at the 11th Extra Meeting on Saturday, 4th March 1911. Distance—about 1 mile.

Mr M Rommel's Better Luck, 12st 4lbs...Mr Gove 1
Mr A K Graham's Swivellier, 12st 2lbs.....Owner 2
Captain G Lucas' Deputy, 13st 7lbs.....Owner 3

Also Ran:—Timothy, 11st 12lbs; Alphonse, 11st 4lbs; Good Luck, 11st 4lbs; Martinez, 11st 2lbs; Firefly, 11st 4lbs, and Saunterer 10st.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Deputy and Better Luck, 5 to 1 against Swivellier and Timothy, longer odds the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 29 for the win and Rs. 11, Rs. 14 and Rs. 11 for places.

The Race:—Firefly went away first and then Martinez took the lead. Nearing the five furlongs, Deputy was second and before the four furlongs had taken the lead with Better Luck second. At the bend, Swivellier came into second place and Better Luck just won with Deputy third. Won by a neck, four lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 54 2-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

A NEW ARAB MAIDEN PLATE.—Divided. Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1910. W. A. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Lord Magdala, 6st 6lbs (carried 7st).....Hoyt 1
Mr J M Mistry's Sayel, 8st 11lb.....Barrett 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Chichester 8st, 11lbs Ferguson 3

Also Ran:—Guinea Merchant, 8st 11lbs; Crown Prince, 8st 11lbs; Red Monk, 8st 8lbs; Howran, 8st 11b; Denmark, 8st 11b; Once More, 8st 11b; Malik-el-Soudan, 8st 11b; Hoojaz, 8st 11b; German, 8st 11b; Mysore, 8st 11b; Macedonia, 6st 6lbs; and Fateh Mansur, 3st 6lbs.

Betting:—Even money, Lord Magdala, 6 to 4 against Sayel, 3 to 1 against Chichester, eights and longer odds the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 28-8 for the win and Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

The Race.—Macedonia lead to the four furlongs where he was followed by Sayel and Lord Magdala. Round the bend Sayel led, but in the straight, Hoyt brought Lord Magdala up and won a good race. Won by two and a half lengths, two lengths. Time—1min. 41secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

AN OLD MAIDEN PLATE:—(Divided.) Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Maidens 31st December, 1909, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,400 since that date. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr A A Saif's Toronto, 8st 10lbs.....Brown 1
Prince Vijayasinhji's Director, 9st 3lbs.....Evans 2
Mr Mahomed A Nanjee's Dawood Beg 8st 8lbs.....Taylor 3 } Dead Heat
Mr Ali bin Talib's Regiment, 8st 4lbs Southall 3 }

Also Ran.—Fado, 7st 12lbs; Officer, 7st 11lbs; Karrar, 8st 5lbs; Mezahim, 8st 4lbs; Goodshot, 8st. 3lbs; Occident, 8st 1lb; and Aurum, 7st 13lbs.

Betting:—Even money Toronto, 5 to 2 against Occident, 3 to 1 against Officer, 5 to 1 against Director and Regiment, longer odds the rest.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 20-8 for the win and Rs. 13, Rs. 3-8 Rs. 17 and Rs. 16-8 for places.

The Race:—Toronto went away with Mezahim close in attendance. Toronto came away at the bend followed by Director. Dawood Beg and Regiment dead-heated for third place. Won by four lengths, two lengths. Time—1 min. 23 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.)

13th Extra Meeting.

TUESDAY 14TH MARCH.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on 12th March:—

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Lord Merv 9st 7lbs, Picturesque 8st 13lbs, Lord Carlyon 8st 11lbs, Forfeit 8st 10lbs, Lady Spring 8st 9lbs, Rose of Malta 8st 7lbs, Pincher 8st 4lbs, Killua 7st 3lbs, top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 3lbs.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Oakton 9st 8lbs, Lord Merv 9st 7lbs, Lord Carlyon 9st 3lbs, Realm 9st 11b, Wine Merchant 8st 6lbs, Lovania 8st 3lbs, Bright Metal 8st 11b, Mafoota 6st 13lbs.

THE ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Famous 9st 12lbs, Best Luck 9st, Hundred 8st 10lbs, Avis 8st 8lbs, Fruit Salt 8st 7lbs Maimoon 8st 3lbs, Woolwinder 8st 11b, Zari 8st, Saree 7st 11lbs, Grey Falcon 7st 8lbs, Hyder II 7st 7lbs, Rocksand 7st 6lbs, Dilkhush 7st 2 lbs, Arnica 6st 3lbs.

THE GOREGAON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.—Rajput 10st 5lbs, Abdul Malik 10st 3lbs, Jehangir 10st 2lbs, Ashroff 9st 11lbs, Winchester 9st 10lbs, Tofic Pasha 9st 9lbs, Gafal 9st 7lbs, Meerjan 9st, Director 8st 7lbs, Young Majub 8st 6lbs, Zinfandel 8st 4lbs, Singer 8st, Maghil 7st 10lbs, Prime Minister 7st 6lbs, Lama 7st 5lbs, Zari 7st 3lbs, Saree 7st 2lbs, Regiment 7st, Grey Falcon 7st, Zuffer Beg 6st 13lbs, Sinclair 6st 12lbs, Officer 6st 5lbs.

A NEW ARAB PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.—Burgomaster, Sayel, Bracee, El Kameen, Bheema, Young Purvez, Crown Prince, Diab, Plantic, Rozelmulook, Aga, The Ezar, Bunsee, Dawood Beg, Guinea, Merchant, Lord Magdala, Young L

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND POLICY.

The opening up of Crown and other land for settlement continues. The Secretary of Lands has appointed three boards to deal with such areas and hopes to meet the needs of all local and many immigrant intending settlers, and to have 10,000,000 acres brought under residential settlement within three years.

DEFENCE.

A crowded citizen's meeting at Sydney Town Hall on Tuesday, unanimously and enthusiastically supported an active defence policy, including the provision of an adequate supply of arms and ammunition to enable the adult population capable of bearing arms to participate in the country's defences, the immediate compulsory training of youths above 18 years of age, and a uniform gauge for the trunk lines of the Commonwealth.

IMMIGRATION.

Owing to shortage in the supply of labour, the old Immigration Act is to be revived in South Australia, so that assisted passages may be granted (1) those who are closely related to nominators; (2) rural workers and their families; (3) persons whose occupations are not congested in the State; (4) selected farm labourers and domestic servants on people requiring their services paying assisted fares. For the present, immigrants will be assisted only from the United Kingdom, self governing British Colonies, and the United States. A special immigration officer will be appointed in England. The nominator pays £4 and the Government the balance of the passage money.

AUSTRIA.

A GALE.

A severe westerly gale swept over certain parts of Austria on Friday night and Saturday last. There were 100 accidents, two of them fatal, in Vienna alone. Meteorological returns show that the wind attained a velocity of 80 miles an hour. At Cracow the Vistula rose 7ft. in four hours and swept away the greater part of a new iron bridge that has been built at a cost of £100,000.

CANADA.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Uncertainty prevails in regard to Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. It is assumed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding will be present, and if the same course be followed as at the last Conference, and sitting rights be accorded to all the Colonial Ministers present in London, then four other Canadians will be available—Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs; Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, Mr. Brodeur, Minister of the Navy, and Mr. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General. The Canadians arrangements however are contingent upon Parliaments having been prorogued in the meantime.

THE NAVY.

Some 20 British and Canadian firms will receive specifications and tender forms for the building of four cruisers of the Bristol class and six destroyers for the Canadian Navy. These forms have been sent out during the past week. The tenders must be deposited with the Naval Department by May 1, and it is stipulated that the successful firm shall deliver to the Canadian Government one cruiser and three destroyers within three years of the date of the signing of the contract.

DENMARK.

A CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered through the United States Minister, Dr. Egan, to establish a Hero Fund for Denmark with an endowment of £20,000, yielding an annual interest of £1,000. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has asked Dr. Egan to convey the Danish Government's thanks to Mr. Carnegie and is considering in what form the gift may best be accepted.

FRANCE.

RAILWAY REFORM.

The Western Railway, whose working has been marked by so many accidents since it was taken over by the State two years ago, is now to be reformed. The old system of administration, under which there were three responsible assistant directors, is to be revived, and the present Director has been superseded. A number of improvements in the working of the services are being instituted, and much stricter supervision begun.

STRIKE AFFRAY NEAR PARIS.

In the course of an affray which took place on Monday on the outskirts of Paris between strikers and "blacklegs" at a motor-car factory an onlooker was killed by a revolver shot and three policemen were more or less seriously injured.

NEW SHIPS.

The ... introduced in the Cham- ... for the construc- ... Dreadnought ... rt type for ... n design- ... pecific- ... own ... ld

... that, after ... ernment troops ... officers, pillaged and ... acred many of the in- ... rosperi, a Frenchman, was ... was killed. The troops also ... As a result of a protest made by ... onsular Agent at Port au Prince against ... of terror in Haiti, the State Department ... shington has made representation to the Hai- ... Government with reference to the wholesale ... tions of revolutionary prisoners, advising a more ... nable course.

MADEIRA.

END OF CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Madeira having been declared completely free from cholera, the British and other Consuls are now giving clean bills of health. It is perfectly safe for ships to call for the purpose of landing and embarking passengers.

PORTUGAL.

EXPULSION OF MONARCHISTS.

The Civil Governor of Lisbon has intimated to Senhores Jose Azevedo, Castello Branco, Souza Pinto, Cabinet Ministers under the old regime, Alvaro Chagas, director of the Monarchical ... Correio da Manha, the offices of which were recently destroyed, that they must quit Portuguese ... within three days. The Provisional Govern- ment considers their permanent residence in the country a source of trouble to the new regime.

RUSSIA.

JAPANESE SEALER SENTENCED.

The Vladivostok Court has sentenced the owner of a Japanese schooner to eight months' imprisonment for seal fishing off Commander Island. The schooner was confiscated.

STRIKE OF RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

The students of the Military Academy of Medicine at St. Petersburg have joined in the strike movement and, like their comrades at the University, have resorted to so-called "chemical obstruction," which consists in pouring malodorous chemicals on the floors.

PROPOSED NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The Council of Ministers will ask the Imperial Duma to vote a sum of 120,250,000 roubles (about £12,025,000) for the construction of four new battleships to be built between 1911 and 1915.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE NATIVES.

Major Silburn gave notice in the Union Assembly on Monday of a motion for the segregation of natives in reserves which would be administered through native councils.

LORD GLADSTONE ON SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES.

Lord Gladstone, who received the Doctorate of Laws from Cape University last week delivered an addressed and discussed the University question, which latterly has been arousing considerable controversy, the advocates of a great central University in Cape Town being embarrassed by the opposition of certain outside colleges and to some extent by racial considerations. Lord Gladstone quoted the settlement of the Irish University problem as an example for South Africa, and emphasized the supreme importance of establishing a great teaching and residential University, creative and protective, in relation to the national life of South Africa.

NEW MINISTER.

Colonel Leuchars, the member for Umvoti (Natal), has accepted the portfolio of the Minister of Commerce.

SPAIN.

THE VATICAN CONTROVERSY.

Our Special Correspondent in Madrid reports that he gathers from a conversation with the Premier that a serious breach with the Vatican over the Law of Associations will be avoided. The Government will not seek to force issue with Rome, and the Vatican may not insist on a rigid maintenance of its claims.

TURKEY.

NEW LOAN IN FRANCE.

In is generally stated that the issue of a new Turkish Four per Cent. Loan of £T5,000,000 on the French market is imminent. The Customs duties in various vilayets in Asia Minor are to be earmarked as guarantees for the new issue. According to the "Matin," the French Government has assented to the negotiations.

UNITED STATES.

THE WAR CLAIMS BILL.

A campaign of obstruction against the Omnibus War Claims Bill in Congress lasted all Friday and on Saturday, being kept up from 11 on Saturday morning until noon on Sunday. A compromise was then arrived at, but the fight was renewed on Monday. Eventually the House decided upon the suspension of the rules—that is in favour of the "gag-rule"—by 173 votes to 43, thus ending the obstruction and placing the conduct of affairs in the hands of the Speaker for the next fortnight. The War Claims Bill was then passed, involving the payment of dolls. 1,116,000 (£232,000), principally to Southerners whose property was damaged in the Civil War, but not including the French spoliation claims, amounting to dolls. 800,000, arising out of the same war.

"RECORD" RAILWAY JOURNEY.

Fearing blood-poisoning from an injury to his leg received while "cranking" an automobile in California, Mr. Charles Gates, a well-known financier, came to New York for treatment by special train in record time. He left Yuma in Arizona on Thursday afternoon and reached New York on Sunday night, 3,000 miles in 74 hours 19 minutes gross time, including stoppages. The total cost of the trip was dolls. 7,500 (£1,500.) The doctors pronounced Mr. Gates to be in no danger.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The new Commercial Treaty with Japan has been presented to the Senate. The clause in the old treaty which reserved to the contracting parties the right to enact such laws as were deemed necessary to restrict the immigration of each other's labourers has been omitted from the new. This omission is bound to cause resentment in the Pacific Coast. The Treaty can be denounced by either party at six months' notice. The Committee on Foreign Relations has resolved to report favourably.

NEW DREADNOUGHTS.

The Naval Appropriation Bill which has formally passed the House of Representatives, provides for the construction of two Dreadnoughts, the largest hitherto built in the United States, eight destroyers, four submarines, and two colliers. The estimated cost of the programme is £6,800,000—"Times."

THE KING'S FIRST LEVEE.

The King held the first Levee of his reign at St. James's Palace on February 21. His Majesty left Buckingham Palace at about twenty minutes to twelve attended by the Master of the Horse and the principal members of his suite. His Majesty was attired in admiral's uniform. The King was received at the principal entrance by the various officers of State, the band of the Grenadier Guards playing the National Anthem as his Majesty passed through the garden. Inside one of the smaller state apartments. He was joined by Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Teck, and the Duke of Argyll. Previous to the Levee the King received a number of members of the Diplomatic Corps, who presented departing or newly-coming members of their embassies. The new Minister of Chili was presented. The state of the Royal Artillery was presented by Lieut.-General Parsons, that of the Royal Engineers by General Sir W. Nicholson, and that of the Brigade of Guards by Lieut.-Col. Ruggles-Brise. Among others present at the Levee were Sir E. Grey, Admiral Sir L. Beaumont, Major-Gen. Ewart, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Kintore, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Clifford, Lord Mosley, Lord Crewe, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Burns, Lord Pentland, Lord Beauchamp, Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Halsbury, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. The Diplomatic Corps was strongly represented. The following were among the Presentations made to the King:—

Bullock, Mr. Fredk., C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner Metropolitan Police, by the Home Secretary.

Beit, Capt. F. V. O., Indian Medical Service, by Secretary of State.

Charles, Col. Sir R. Havelock, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.I., on appointment as Serjeant-Surgeon, by the Lord Chamberlain.

Newton-Davis, Lieut C., Indian Medical Service, by the Secretary of State.

Furness, the Lord, on being created a Peer, by the Earl of Crewe, K.G.

Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, by the Secretary of State.

Mahomedan Din Malak, by the Political A-D-C. to the Secretary of State.

Mahomed Ali Tyebjee Kaderbhoy, by the Political A-D-C. to the Secretary of State.

Montagu, the Hon. Edwin, M. P., on appointment as Under Secretary of State for India, by Secretary of State for India.

Newlands, Mr. John, C.I.E. on appointment as Controller of the Central Telegraph Office, by the Postmaster-General.

Purvis, Lieut, Murray, Indian Medical Service, by Secretary of State.

Price, Capt. T. R., 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Indian Army), on appointment to Staff of Army by Lieut-Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.-C., General.

Rundall, Capt. A. M. 4th Goorkha Rifles, Indian Army, by the Secretary of State.

Dunlop-Smith, Lieut.-Col. Sir James, K.C.S.L., C.I.E., on being made a K.C.S.I., by the Secretary of State.

Scott, Capt. Norman, Indian Medical Service, by the Secretary of State.

Forestier-Walker, Col. G. T., A.D.-C., on appointment to Staff of Army, by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, in the absence of the Inspector-General of the Forces.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

A Great Controversial Duel.

February 21, 1911, saw the beginning of a struggle which Mr. Balfour predicted would be one of the most important parliamentary controversies which either we or our forefathers have seen. It was the first day of the debate on the Parliament Bill, which will profoundly alter the existing Constitution. Many peers were in the gallery reserved for the House of Lords, the accommodation being quite insufficient for all who wished to be present; diplomatists occupied the adjacent gallery, and above rows upon rows of strangers listened intently to the great controversial duel proceeding below.

To one who was unaware that a serious conflict was about to begin the cheers that marked the entrance of the Prime Minister and shortly afterwards of the Leader of the Opposition would alone have conveyed the intelligence that the occasion was no ordinary one. Mr. Asquith's tone was resolute, and in what he said Mr. Balfour could detect no conciliatory tendency. That the Opposition are determined to resist the Government's scheme to the end was made abundantly plain by the Leader of the Opposition, who declared that he could never be a party to a change in the Constitution which the people, he believed, did not desire, and which would be used for passing a Home Rule Bill against their will. His protestations of determined opposition to the Veto Bill were endorsed by other speakers of weight on his side, and though excitement was restrained during the debate was unmistakable presage of future trouble and stormy scenes.

THE BILL.

The Parliament Bill which the Prime Minister introduced is the same in every respect as that which was introduced last year. The names of the Ministers on the back of the Bill are also the same—namely, the Prime Minister, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Secretary Churchill, Mr. Secretary Haldane, Mr. Pease, and the Attorney-General. The Bill was introduced in the House of Commons last year on April 14. On that evening the six days' debate on the Veto Resolutions was ended under closure resolution, and towards the close of the sitting Mr. Asquith brought in the Bill, which was then formally read a first time.

The Bill was not again considered in the House of Commons, but, at the request of Lord Lansdowne it was introduced by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords on November 16 and read a first time in that Chamber. The debate, which was projected on the motion for the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords, was adjourned on November 21 at the instance of Lord Lansdowne in order that the Opposition might have an opportunity before the Dissolution of Parliment of submitting their own proposals for debate.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

The following is the text of the Bill. It is entitled "An Act to make provision with respect to the powers of the House of Lords in relation to those of the House of Commons, and to limit the duration of Parliament" [Bill 167]:—

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for regulating the relations between the two Houses of Parliament:

And whereas it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords as is at present exists a Second Chamber constituted on a popular instead of hereditary basis, but such substitution cannot be immediately brought into operation:

And whereas provision will require hereafter to be made by Parliament in a measure effecting such substitution for limiting and defining the powers of the new Second Chamber, but it is expedient to make such provision as in this Act appears for restricting the existing powers of the House of Lords:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

POWERS OF HOUSE OF LORDS AS TO MONEY BILLS.

1.—(1) If a Money Bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the Session, is not passed by the House of Lords without amendment within one month after it is so sent up to that House, the Bill shall, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to his Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being signified, notwithstanding that the House of Lords have not consented to the Bill.

(2) A Money Bill means a Bill which in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following subjects—namely, the imposition, repeal, remission, alteration, or regulation of taxation; charges on the Consolidated Fund or the provision of money by Parliament; supply, the appropriation, control or regulation of public money; the raising or guarantee of any loan or the repayment thereof; or matters incidental to those subjects or any of them.

(3) When a Bill to which the House of Lords has not consented is presented to his Majesty for assent as a Money Bill, the Bill shall be accompanied by a certificate of the Speaker of the House of Commons that it is a Money Bill.

(4) No amendment shall be allowed to a Money Bill which, in the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons, is such as to prevent the Bill retaining the character of a Money Bill.

RESTRICTION OF THE POWERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS AS TO BILLS OTHER THAN MONEY BILLS.

2.—(1) If any Bill other than a Money Bill is passed by the House of Commons in three successive Sessions (whether of the same Parliament or not), and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the Session, is rejected by the House of Lords in each of those Sessions, that Bill shall, on its rejection for the third time by the House of Lords, unless the House of Commons direct to the contrary, be presented to his Majesty and become an Act of Parliament on the Royal Assent being signified thereto, notwithstanding that the House of Lords has not consented to the Bill. Provided that this provision shall not take effect unless two years have elapsed between the date of the first introduction of the Bill in the House of Commons and the date on which it passes the House of Commons for the third time.

(2) A Bill shall be deemed to be rejected by the House of Lords if it is not passed by the House of Lords either without amendment or with such amendments only as may be agreed to by both Houses.

(3) A Bill shall be deemed to be the same Bill as a former Bill sent up to the House of Lords, in the preceding Session if, when it is sent up to the House of Lords it is identical with the former Bill or contains only such alterations as are certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons to be necessary owing to the time which has elapsed since the date of the former Bill, or to represent amendments which have been made by the House of Lords in the former Bill in the preceding Session.

Provided that the House of Commons may, if they think fit, on the passage of such a Bill through the House in the second or third Session, suggest any further amendments without inserting the amendments in the Bill, and any such suggested amendments shall be considered by the House of Lords, and if agreed to by that House, shall be treated as amendments made by the House of Lords and agreed to by the House of Commons; but the exercise of this power by the House of Commons shall not affect the operation of this section in the event of the Bill being rejected by the House of Lords.

3.—Any certificate of the Speaker of the House of Commons given under this Act shall be conclusive for all purposes, and shall not be questioned in any Court of law.

4.—Nothing in this Act shall diminish or qualify the existing rights and privileges of the house of Commons.

5.—Five years shall be substituted for seven years at the time fixed for the maximum duration of Parliament under the Septennial Act 1715.

6.—This Act may be cited as the Parliament Act 1910.

THE DEBATE.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith, who had abundant notes before him, to which he referred from time to time, spoke throughout with deliberate and impressive emphasis. He began with the declaration that the situation was probably without precedent in our parliamentary annals. The Bill was identical in every respect with that which was read a first time in April last year, since when it had been submitted specifically to the electorate, with the result that there had been returned in its favour a majority of 120 in the United Kingdom and of not less than sixty in Great Britain. He went on to remind the House that it was the sudden assertion by the Lords of a legal right to reject a Budget, but a right which had fallen into desuetude, which was immediate occasion of the acute stage which the Constitutional crisis had now reached. The other House was not elected by the people, nor was it dissoluble by the Crown. It consisted of some 600 members, of whom 500 were Conservatives or Unionists; it was irresponsible in the exercise of its power, and overwhelmingly partisan. This was the body to which the law entrusted the right to revise, delay, reject the considered decisions of the elected representatives of the people. It was a matter of special providence whether Liberal measures emerged safely from such a Chamber. "There have been," said the right hon. gentlemen, "benevolent autocrats, far sighted and disinterested oligarchies, but," he quoted "the chapter of accidents is the bible of fools." The Government were charged with substituting for two Chambers the uncontrolled domination of one, but from 1895 to 1905, when the Unionists were in power, the country was under the unchecked rule of a Single Chamber, which between 1906 and 1909 resolutely opposed and defeated a number of controversial measures passed by the largest majority in the annals of the House, and the climax came in 1909 when the Finance Bill was rejected. That history would record as the most stupendous political blunder that had been perpetrated. "On fatal day, the 30th of November, the House of Lords as we have known it and our fathers and forefathers have known it committed political suicide." That doomed institutions, like threatened men, could last a long time—and here the Unionists cheered—and while they lasted uncontrolled and unchecked they could do an infinity of mischief. But no one proposed to dispense with a Second Chamber, and the preamble of his Bill asserted that there ought to be a Second Chamber, and it ought to rest not on an hereditary but on a popular basis. But they could not wait for their release from an intolerable and even dangerous situation until the other House had been reformed, for in the interval all progressive legislation might come to a standstill.

The features of the Bill were familiar. It proposed to give statutory definition to the Constitutional doctrine that the House of Commons was supreme finance, affording at the same time what he believed to be adequate safeguards against possible abuse in the form of tacking and it proposed to cut down the absolute veto of the Lords to a suspensory veto. It had been said that the Bill would enable a despotic Single Chamber to ride roughshod over the electorate. This was one of the most unsubstantial nightmares that had ever afflicted the imagination. Ridiculing the adoption of the Referendum, he described the plebiscite as the method of the Jacobins and of Napoleon, yet this was what the Opposition thought of engrafting on the Constitution. This, said the right hon. gentleman, amid loud laughter, was what Toryism had come to. Continuing, he affirmed that by reducing the duration of Parliaments from seven years to five, the danger of a Government's outstaying its mandate would be guarded against. Then the delay of three sessions before a measure could be passed, in spite of the opposition of the Lords, precluded the possibility of smuggling through Bills that were condemned by public opinion, while it would give ample opportunity for reconsideration and revision.

After a reference to the Conference and a feeling allusion to the death of Lord Cawdor, Mr. Asquith laid stress on the fact that wholehearted defence of the Lords was seldom heard in December, when "the backwoodsmen" were cooped up in their fastnesses, and were not allowed a free run of the electoral platforms. New models of a Second Chamber, in which the hereditary element was to be disguised, were hastily run up, but all these schemes would leave the Second Chamber still predominant and resting on no broad basis of popular authority. A still more startling change, however, was the sudden emergence of the Referendum in the programme of the Tory Party. He would not rule this expedient out altogether, for it might be practicable under conceivable conditions, but he dissented from the view that the Referendum should be a normal part of our Constitutional machinery. It had been put forward as applicable even to a Budget. This proposal was infinitely more revolutionary than anything contained in his Bill, for it would undermine and overthrow the whole structure of representative government. "It would reduce a General Election to a sham parade and degrade the House of Commons to the level of a talking club." Our representative system, he insisted, with all its defects, was the best expedient as yet revised for ascertaining and embodying into law the will of the people, and this Bill was once more presented to the House as the first and most urgent step towards the attainment of their ends. The acclamation amid which Mr. Asquith sat down had hardly subsided before another storm of cheers filled the Chamber.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

The Leader of the Opposition had risen, and stood at the Table. The speech which he delivered was very powerful, and as he answered the Prime Minister point by point the Opposition exulted. Dealing, in the first place with the contention that the Parliament Bill had been approved by the people at the General Election, he observed sarcastically that an election was an oracle to which many people appealed, and in which they found something which they desired to learn. It would appear from Mr. Asquith's speech that the verdict of a General Election was so miraculous that when a constituency voted for X rather than Y; it pronounced with precision on a number of different proposals. But every one knew that a vote given at a General Election was given for a vast multitude of complicated reason and did not carry with it a detailed approval of particular measures. A General Election was not a decision by the people upon one issue, whereas the Referendum would be. In his manifesto the Leader of the Nationalist Party told the Irish electors in this country to vote for the Government because they were going by the Parliament Bill to prepare the way for Home Rule, and so it was that issue that was present to their minds. But Home Rule, pointed out the right hon. gentleman significantly, was not the issue present to the minds of the British electorate. Passing to the action of the Lords in rejecting the Budget of 1909-10, he declared that the Government came to office in 1906 determined to pick a quarrel with the Lords. There being some cries of dissent on the Ministerial side Mr. Balfour said this was plain from the resolutions, proposed by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

The Prime Minister had advanced and absolutely new position. He deduced from the fact that the House of Commons was representative that everything which it did must be regarded as the action of the electorate. That had never been the view of statesmen in the past, and Burke would have been scandalised by this theory. To take the Commons in isolation and say that everything it did must be considered as done by the people and for the people was subversive of Constitutional theory, for it left out of account the Crown and the House of Lords.

The Prime Minister had compared those who advocated the plebiscite with Napoleon, but while he appealed to the people for absolute power it was recommended in this country for a precisely contrary purpose. "We say that under the Constitution as it exists you elect a body of absolute rulers who, in the form of the Cabinet, practically control the proceedings of this House, and we say that in consequence of that domination it may well be that they depart from the will of the people, and we say that it may be right and proper to refer to the people on particular issues. We want the plebiscite as a check to absolute power." The Referendum had this great advantage, that it isolated one particular problem and enabled the country to say whether it approved of this or that way of dealing with a question.

Turning to a consideration of the Bill Mr. Balfour dwelt on the amount of agreement there was as to the need for some far-reaching change in the Constitution. The relation between the two House and the composition of the other House ought to form the subject of anxious deliberation. Most people held that there ought to be a bicameral system and that in that system the predominant partner ought to be the House of Commons. A purely elected Second Chamber, such as the Prime Minister foreshadowed, had never been found to be consistent with predominance of the other House. Unless, therefore, the Government desired to destroy the predominance of the Commons it would be folly to throw wholly on one side the hereditary principle. He had all along been in favour of arriving at a solution of the Constitutional question by agreement, and he looked forward with grave anxiety to the struggle begun that day. The difficulty arose from the fact that the Government intended to alter the relation between the two Houses before altering the constitution of the Second Chamber, and in the interval to leave the country without anything that could be described as a Second Chamber. He desired that there should be safeguards against revolutionary changes which would profoundly alter our institutions and upon which the people had never been properly consulted. "Under the leadership of gentlemen sitting on the Treasury Bench, but under the inspiration of gentlemen sitting upon those benches"—and here Mr. Balfour pointed to the quarter of the House where the Nationalists sit—"the Government are going to compel the people of this country to accept great Constitutional changes upon which they have never been consulted." After disclaiming on behalf of his party any desire to buttress up outworn privileges he asserted that the privileges of the Lords did not exist for them, but solely for the community, a statement which was received with some ribald laughter, to which there were answering cheers. The Ministerialists claimed to be the authors of bold innovations, and when such changes were brought forward it was right that a Second Chamber should exercise its power of criticism and delay.

He would do much to arrange this great controversy, but there were gains which could be paid for too dearly. Very impressively the right hon. gentlemen declared there were some things the Opposition would not do and which, if they were done, would be done in spite of resistance. He could never be responsible for forcing upon the people a change in their Constitution which he believed they did not approve. They did not desire that the Parliament Bill should be used as an instrument of revolution, at the bidding of a minority from Ireland who openly declared that they cared little for our institutions. There were some issues so great that no compromise was possible, affirmed Mr. Balfour with great emphasis amid defiant Ministerial cheers and the loud cheers of his own party. The Opposition would have no part or lot in the plan of the Government: were they to consent to such a policy they would consider themselves disgraced for ever.

THE LABOUR VIEW.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who followed, gave expression to the Labour view. Recognising with regret that the majority of the people insisted on having a Second Chamber, he trusted that whatever changes were made the predominance of the Commons would be assured. To set up another Second Chamber composed of rich men able to spend money in contesting enormous constituencies would be to go from the frying-pan into the fire. He would object less to the continuance of our present Constitution, which had at any rate an æsthetic, picturesques value. His party were opposed to the preamble of the Bill, but they would accept the measure with the preamble rather than forego this reform. He urged the Government to remain firm and not to withdraw the Constitutional question a second time from the purview of the people. If there was to be a connict they were ready for it.

Mr. Lawson was the next speaker, and after him Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Norman Craig, Mr. E. Jones, and Sir R. Finlay took part in the debate.

The debate followed the lines laid down by the party leaders. One note only of party dissent was struck. Sir C. Cory, of the St. Ives Division of Cornwall, speaking from the Ministerial benches, declared that unless an amendment was adopted in Committee limiting the operation of the Parliament Bill to such measures of legislation as had been before the country and received its approval he should feel bound, in view of his election pledges against Home Rule, to vote against it.

Mr. Mitchell Thomson called attention to the omission from the speech of the Prime Minister of any reference to the Government scheme for the reform of the House of Lords, and asked when the measure foreshadowed in the preamble of the Parliament Bill would be introduced.

Mr. J. A. Pease, Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster, speaking for the Government, answered the question of the hon. member. He said it had been decided to postpone the Bill to a future session." "Next Session!" asked Mr. Mitchell Thomson. "I said a future session," replied Mr. Pease. Dealing with the question as issue the right hon. gentleman and the Government were sick of having their legislation rejected by the Lords, and were now determined not to remain in office unless they succeeded in securing a free passage for their measures in future. He characterised as a direct attack not only on the prerogative of the Crown but also on the liberty of the subject, the proposal of the House of Lords to reduce its numbers without any limitation of its powers. The creation of peers was the only safeguard which the country possessed against the intolerable despotism of the House of Lords as at present consituted; and the Government would never part with that safeguard until the predominance of the House of Commons was established.

Mr. Cave said that a more obvious trap to catch moderate Liberal opinion than the preamble he had never seen. Why was not its promised substitution of an elective for an hereditary Second Chamber brought immediately into operation? The Government could now make terms with their extreme followers who were opposed to the setting up of an effective Second Chamber. But once the Veto of the Lords was destroyed by the Parliament Bill the Government could never hope to carry a Bill for the reform of the Upper House through the determined opposition that would be entered to it by the advanced section of their followers. Therefore, if the Government desired to reform the House of Lords they must reform it now.

FIRST READING CARRIED.

The House resumed the debate on Feb. 22, when Dr. Esmonde, a Nationalist member, whose speech for the Bill was interrupted on Tuesday night when the proceedings, were adjourned, opened the debate.

Mr. F. E. Smith then rose amid enthusiastic Unionist cheers. He said the Ministerial Party with surprising levity, thought they were entitled to pass their scheme into law in a very short space of time. This was the only country in the world where a bare majority in a First Chamber could arrogate to itself the right to destroy the Second Chamber. The Prime Minister's Bill would give uncontrolled power over all legislation to that small oligarchy in the House of Commons known as the Cabinet.

Few aristocracies in history had perpetrated so great an outrage upon democracy at the Government were contemplating to-day in the name of democracy (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Wyndham, in closing the debate for the Opposition, said that one election or even two in favour of a change could not justify so fundamental an alteration in the law-making machinery of the country as was now proposed. If the duration of Parliaments was shortened the despotic power of the Commons would be increased. The country had rung with denunciations of the hereditary principle but these denunciations were not repeated in the House, because the Ministerialists did not want reform of the Upper House but wished to have a sham Second Chamber. The Parliament Bill must increase friction between the two Houses and put the Commons in a derogatory position as well as the Lords.

Mr. Churchill wound up the debate. He scoffed at Unionist invitations to the Government. "If we accepted the suggestion that the Parliament Bill should be postoned till the year after next, and entered on a conference with the party opposite, we should not have fifty supporters. I do not believe that the bicameral sysytem is necessary for the stability of the State, I think it is necessary for the passage of good laws. We do not propose Single Chamber Government." He declared that the reform of the House of Lords would be proceeded with—"for establishing a fair, and evenly constituted Second Chamber." The Veto Bill is not necessarily the last word, but it is the first word, and the first indispensable condition is that the Veto of the House of Lords should go." In conclusion Mr. Churchill said:—"We shall neglect no step that may be necessary to carry this Bill swiftly into law."

At eleven o'clock the House divided on the first reading of the Bill:—For the Bill, 351; Against, 227; Government majority, 124.

The Prime Minister then formally brought in the Bill amid frantic Coalition cheers.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

The sitting of the House of Lords on February 22, had one very important feature. Lord Lansdowne rising just before public business was entered upon gave notice that on an early date he would lay on the table a Bill for amending the constitution of the House. The Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Times" says that the decision to introduce in the House of Lords, a Bill for the reform of that Chamber was arrived at a full meeting of the Opposition leaders. The present expectation is that the Bill will be introduced in ten days' or a fortnight's time, and that the reconstruction proposals will follow generally the lines of the scheme outlined by Lord Curzon in his speech at the United Club.

THE ARMY.

A vigorous attack was made by the Duke of Bedford on Mr. Haldane's Army figures in the House of Lords on February 22. There was, he said, a total deficit of 20,240 men in the first class of the Regular Reserve for the requirements of the expeditionary force. The Territorial Army would become in time of war our only line of defence after the Regular Army had gone abroad, and as 45,000 men would be required to garrison Ireland we should be left with 212,627 Territorial ... according to present strength. But there had been a drop of nearly 12,000 men since last April. There were also 83,346 boys of less than twenty years of age, and there were 100,000 officers and men not qualified in musketry. Lord Lucas, Under Secretary for War, said that the position in 1913 would not be caused by the Government, but would be one of their inheritances. He took the figures for June, 1910. We had then 124,129 Regulars, and of these 68,141 would be detail to the expeditionary force, leaving at home 55,988. Including the Territorials, there would be 422,556 men at home, of whom 98,084 would be Regular Reservists. Mr. Haldane would on the Army Estimates announce certain alterations and modifications he proposed to make in the Special Reserve, but generally the Special Reserve must be considered a success and a better force than the old Militia. As regarded the Territorial Force there was a very marked improvement indeed, and means were being devised for further advance in efficiency.

THE BUDGET.

On Feb. 20 the House of Commons went into Committee on the resolution concerned with the second stage of the 1910-11 Budget. The financial review was undertaken by Mr. Hobhouse. An important point in this statement was the announcement that the increase in the licence duty would in future be taken into consideration in fixing the annual value of a licence for duty. The Government would in future allot to the local authorities for the purposes of education the fixed sum of £1,384,000. The Government had abandoned their intention to make Boards of Guardians refund to the State the sum they saved by the removal of the pauper disqualification for old-age pensions. This year there will be 200,000 additional pensioners, involving an increased cost of £2,600,000, and the whole of this will be borne by the State. Mr. Hobhouse said this represented quite £2,000,000 in relief of rates to the ratepayers. On the other hand, the State would retain the whole proceeds of the land taxes, half of which were to be divided between the Treasury and the local authorities. Mr. Hobhouse estimated that these taxes would realise £490,000 in the first year and £600,000 in the second, and the local authorities would lose £245,000 and £300,000, or 545,000 in the two years. Therefore, deducting the loss from gain, the ratepayers and local authorities stood to gain £1,500,000 on balance.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain expressed scepticism as to the relief which the ratepayers were to receive under the new arrangements. It was, he thought, exaggerated.

Mr Pretyman urged it was unfair that the increment value duty should fall on land alone, while all other forms of property escaped.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed surprise that Mr. Pretyman should go beyond the proposals of the Budget of 1909, and advocate, with Socialistic allies, the imposition of the increment value duty on all kinds of property. He thought that for the present the hon. gentleman must be content with the taxes on land. As for the local allocation of these taxes, he was never quite in favour of it on account of the difficult of defining the local area within which the increment value was created. At any rate, the Government intended to keep the entire proceeds until they were in a position to consider the whole question of readjustment of local taxation and Imperial finance.

The further consideration of the Resolutions was adjourned until Feb 23.

FINANCE RESOLUTIONS.

The House of Commons on February 23, gave further consideration to the finance resolutions, the Government policy on the administration of the Finance Act of 1909-10 being criticised by Col. Griffith-Boscawen, Mr. Cave, Viscount Helmsley, Mr. McCurdy, and others. Mr. Hobhouse said that under the new arrangements about £2,000,000 would be transferred from the shoulders of the ratepayers to these of the taxpayers. Mr. Lloyd George stated that the retention of the second half of the land duty by the Imperial Exchequer was a purely temporary expedient. The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Atherley-Jones moved the adjournment of the House in order to urge that the Home Secretary had taken no effective steps to secure that the Heswall Reformatory School was under management which would secure the safety and health of its inmates. Mr. Masterman, who had conducted an inquiry into the allegations made against the management of the school, defended his recommendation that the present superintendent should not be supplanted, though he condemned some of the punishments that had been inflicted. He stated that a Departmental Committee was to be appointed to inquire into the reformatory school system. Permission to withdraw the motion for adjournment having been refused, the proposal was negatived by a majority of 167, and the sitting immediately afterwards came automatically to an end.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

There is a movement on foot among members of the House of Commons, which it is hoped will become widespread, and not confined to any party, to take practical steps to associate the Overseas Dominions in a more permanent manner with the conduct of Imperial affairs—if possible by mean of an established representative Council of an advisory character in touch with public opinion throughout the Empire. It is felt by not a few that the action of New Zealand in bringing this matter to the front should be supported. The following is the resolution on the subject which will be laid before the Imperial Conference on behalf of New Zealand:—"Imperial representation of Oversea Dominions, with a view to furthering Imperial sentiment, solidarity, and interest. That the Empire has now reached a state of Imperial development which renders it expedient that there should be an Imperial Council of State, with representatives from all the constituent parts of the Empire, whether self-governing or not in theory and in fact advisory to the Imperial Government on all questions affecting the interests of his Majesty's Dominions oversea."

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, the Honorary Secretary of the London All-India Moslem League, had the honour of being presented to His Majesty the King at his First Royal Reception recently held. Mr. Kaderbhoy is a cousin of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy Kt. Bombay, who is well known for his philanthropy and especially for his princely donation of one lakh and 10,000 rupees for the foundation of the Science College at Aligarh to commemorate the visit of His Majesty the King (then Prince of Wales) to India.

Mr. Kaderbhoy is also Chairman pro tem of the Islamic Society, which is doing pious work in London. He is also Assistant Secretary of the Mosque Fund (the object of which is to build a Mosque in London befitting the Empire) of which His Highness the Aga Khan, G. C. I. E. is the President, and the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali is the Chairman, many prominent English noblemen and Indian magnates being on the Committee.

Mr. Kaderbhoy belongs to many other Indian Associations and will shortly be called to the Bar, he takes a keen interest in the commercial problems of India, especially that of the textile industry, upon which he hopes to spec

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Feb. 17, Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the physicians and surgeons of all the Government civil hospitals in Madras are military doctors; whether the senior assistant surgeons in these institutions are military assistant surgeons belonging to the subordinate military medical service; and whether, considering that the former posts are usually held by people of the country and the latter always given to Eurasians, he would adopt a method of making medical appointments which involves no race distinctions.

Mr. Montagu: If the hon. member will be good enough to refer to the answers to questions on this subject given by me and my predecessors to him and his friends during this and the last two Parliaments, I think he will find that all the information for which he asks is already at his disposal.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn to the resolution passed at the meeting of the Indian National Congress held at Allahabad on December 28, 1910, thanking him for his despatch regarding the employment in the superior posts of the civil medical service and requesting the Government of India to take early action in the direction indicated by the Secretary of State for India, and pointing out that in the interests of the public the medical service, and the profession, as well as in the interest of economy in public expenditure, it was highly desirable that a distinct Indian civil medical service should be constituted, wholly independent of the Indian military medical service; whether he has yet received from the Government of India any report on the various issues concerning the various medical services of India therein referred to; and when does he propose to bring the higher grades of the medical service within reasonably easy access of Indian doctors.

Mr. Montagu: The resolution to which the hon. member refers has not yet reached the Secretary of State. A despatch on the general question has been received from the Government of India and is under consideration. As regards the final sentence of the hon. member's question I have nothing to add to the information that I have already given to him.

MR. A. GHOSE AND THE "KARMAYOGIN.'

On Tuesday, February 21, Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the publisher of the "Karmayogin" was prosecuted for issuing the article by Arabindo Ghose, for writing which a warrant was issued against Mr. Ghose; whether that trial resulted in the acquittal of the publisher on the ground that the article was not seditious; and whether the Government has now withdrawn the warrants issued in connection with this article.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of my hon. friend's question is Yes; to the second, Yes; and to the third, Yes.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: When the publisher of the "Karmayogin" was discharged from custody by the court and when he was actually liberated from prison; whether any explanation has been given for the continued imprisonment of the man after his release had been ordered; and what steps, if any, the Government have taken to prevent a repetition of such cases.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has seen statements on the subject in the Press. He has no further information, but is making inquiry.

DISBANDMENT OF INDIAN HEAVY BATTERIES.

Col. Rawson, asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether all or any of the Indian heavy batteries are to be disbanded; if so, what will be done with the officers and men who are disbanded; and, if the said batteries are not to be disbanded, will they be furnished with new and up-to-date guns.

Mr. Montagu: There are no proposals before the Secretary of State for the disbandment of any of the heavy batteries in India. They will be rearmed with new and up-to-date guns, but on pattern has as yet been decided on.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Mr. D. Mason asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether Germany or Turkey had taken any steps towards effecting an understanding with his Majesty's Government, more particularly with regard to the Baghdad Railway.

Sir E. Grey: Conversations on the subject of the Baghdad Railway have taken place with both Turkey and Germany at various intervals in the last few years.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. If his attention had been called to a telegram in the Press in which it was stated that, as the result of the breach by China of certain provisions of the Treaty of St. Petersburg, 1881, the Russian troops had mobilised on the Chinese frontier, and whether he had any information on the matter which he could give the House.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who replied, said: The matter is one which concerns Russia and China. I cannot add anything to the information which has been made public. These negotiations are proceeding between Russia and China, and I have no reason to suppose a satisfactory settlement will not be reached.

Sir G. Parker asked whether the Foreign office did not keep itself informed of question of difficulty between foreign nations which must affect British interests and the interests of other Powers.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The answer is, of course, in the affirmative.

INCREASE OF INDIAN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a discussion in the Imperial Council of India on the increase of public expenditure, and whether, in view of the admitted facts regarding the increase, the Government would consider the appointment of a small committee consisting partly of officials and partly of non-officials to inquire and report upon the subject.

Mr. Montagu: A resolution in favour of such a committee as my hon. friend refers to was moved by Mr. Gokhale in the Viceroy's Legislative Council at the end of January and was withdrawn after discussion. In view of this, the answer to the question must be in the negative. But the Secretary of State will communicate with the Government of India regarding the discussion in India, and will draw their attention to my hon. friend's question. He will suggest that and account of the growth of expenditure be prepared with a view to supplying full information to Parliament.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY TO A BENGALI PAPER.

Mr O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of Bengal is now subsidising a weekly newspaper published in Bengali; how long the subsidy has been paid; and whether it was granted under a guarantee of a certain minimum circulation or only to secure that Government views should find expression in the columns of the paper.

Mr. Montagu: If my hon. friend will communicate to me the information on which he bases his question, the Secretary of State will make inquiry.

THE CASE OF GANAPTHI TYER.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Ganapthi Tyer, accused of certain bribery charges and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Madras on May 10 last, had his sentence subsequently reduced so that he should have been released on Nov. 7; whether he was kept in gaol for thirty-nine days after that date, whether he was only released then because his relatives threatened to take proceeding on his behalf; and whether the Government has received any explanation of this from Madras, and if so what the explanation is.

Mr. Montagu: The High Court set aside the conviction on November 7, and the prisoner was released on November 17. The cause of the delay is under inquiry, and a full report has been promised. Perhaps my hon. friend will ask another question later in the sessions.

THE PROVINCIAL ENGINEER SERVICE P.W.D., INDIA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the despatch relative to the provincial engineer service in connection with the Public Works Department in India has yet been received by the Secretary of State; if so, when will the proposals of the Government of India, together with those of the various local administrations, be laid upon the table; and if not, will he state what steps are being taken to expedite the submission of this despatch, having regard to the fact that the Government of India have had more than two-and-a-half years to consider the matters with which they have been invited to deal.

Mr. Montagu: The expected despatch the Govern[illegible]

service has not yet been received. The Government of India have been pressed to expedite the submission of the despatch.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909.

Capt. Murray.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the provision made in Section 5 (2) of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, for the appointment of a Member of Council, other than the Governor-General, to preside in the Legislative Council has been carried into effect and, if not, whether it is proposed to do so.

TIBET.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: When further papers on Tibet will be issued to Parliament.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS AND THE UNIVERSITY LOCALS:

The following are the results of the Cambridge Local Examinations held in December 1910, in this Presidency:—

Senior (Boys) under 19 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners.—G. W. Alyda, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay; J. J. Gilder, John Connon High School, Bombay.

Junior Boys) under 16 years of age who have obtained honours.—Class III.—J. Malelu, John Connon High School, Bombay.

Junior (Boys) under 16 years of age who have satisfied the examiners.—C. B. M[illegible]rs, Scottish High School, Byculla; G. M. McKie, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, Bombay; G. Baker, Boys' High School, Panchgani; W. M. Green, Boys' High School, Panchgani; J. E. [illegible]lling, Boys' High School Panchgani.

Junior (Boys) not under 16 years of age who have passed the examination as Juniors.—P. Greany, Boys' High School, Ponchgani; D. Lynn, Boys' High School, Panchgani; M. S. Watson, Boys High School, Panchgani; R. N. Young, Boys' High School, Panchgani.

N B.—English Language and Literature.

Senior (Girls) under 19 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners.—J. M[illegible]obban, Jodn Connon High School, Bombay; N. W. Nildreth, Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay; M. M. Lewis, St. Peters' High School, [illegible]ndala; A. H. Zuberbuhler, John Connon High Sc[illegible]l, Bombay; P. M. Row, Frere Fletcher School, [illegible]mbay; A. B. Rustomjee, Cathedral Girls High S[illegible]l, Bombay; K. L. Barrell, Girls' High Scho[illegible] Panchgani; L. B. Gayer, Girls' High School, [illegible]nchgani; M. Coode, Girls High School, Panch[illegible]i; C. C. E. Watts, Girls High School, Panchga[illegible] D. Kendall, St. Mary's High School, Poona; [illegible] A. Murray, St Mary's High School, Poona; E. [illegible] M. Smith, St. Mary's High school, Poona; [illegible] M. Smith, St. Mary's High School, Poona.

Senior (Girls) not under 19 years of age who have satisfied the examiners.—D. S[illegible]owen, Taylor High School for Girls, Poona.

Junior (Girls) under 16 years age who have obtained honours.—Class III.—r. E. K. Cummings, St. Mary's High School, Poo[illegible]

Junior (Girls) under 16 years age who have satisfied the examiners.—L. V. [illegible]jamin, John Connon High School, Bombay; J. Conyers, Cathedral Girls' High School, B[illegible]ay; G. R. S. Erikson Jonn Connon High School, [illegible]mbay; E. F. Robinson, John Connon High S[illegible]ol, Bombay; E. Saul, Convent School Wodehous[illegible]oad, Bombay; r. e. A. P. Gayer, Girls' High Schoo[illegible]anchgani.

Junior (Girls) not under 16 years age who have passed the examinstion as Juniors.—E. Greenhalgh Cathedral Girls' High School, [illegible]bay; E. A. Leech, John Cannon High School, [illegible]ombay; I. M. Lewis, St. Peter's High School, K[illegible]ndala; M. M. V. Pollock, St. Marys High School, [illegible]ona.

N. B. e—English Language and [illegible]eratnre; ge—Geography; h—Histoy; r—Religon Knowledge.

Preliminary (Boys) under 14 years of age who have satisfied the examiners.—E. [illegible]braham, John Connon High School, Bombay; I. [illegible] Mainsworth, Cathedral Boys' High School, Bom[illegible]y; A. R. McDowell, 7ohn Donnon High Sch[illegible], Bombay; T. Mc.Mullen, John Connon High S[illegible]ol, Bombay; C. L. Wood, John Connon High [illegible]ool Bombay; R. Woolford, John Connon High [illegible]ool Bombay; H. Zuberbuhler, John Connon Hi[illegible] School, Bombay; C. J. Gow, Boys' High Sch[illegible], Panchgani; J. J. Israel, Boys' High School, P[illegible]ghani; Y. K. Linzell, Boys' High School, Panch[illegible]; R. A. Strip, Boys High School, Panchgani

Preliminary (Boys) between 14 and 16 years of age who have satisfied the exami[illegible]s.—W. H. T. Odwell, Cathedral Boys' High Sch[illegible] Bombay; H. O. Jones, High School, Mount. Abu; [illegible]. S. Burfoot. Boys' High School, Panchgani; [illegible]S. Wright, Boys' High chool Panchgani.

Preliminary (Girls) under 14 years of age who have obtained honours.—Class [illegible]—C. M. e f, Newitt, St. Mary's High School, P[illegible]

Preliminary (Girls) under 14 years of age who have satisfied the examiners.—[illegible]. Maidment. John Connon High School, Bombay; E. R. Underdown, Girls' High School, Byculla; M. E. Wadia, John Connon High School Bombay; F. Dadabhoy Girls' High School, Panchgani; [illegible] Dadabhoy, Girls' High School, Panchgani; E. Wheeler, St. Joseph's Convent, Panchgani,

Preliminary (Girls) between 14 and 16 years of age who have satisfied the examine[illegible]s.—L. R. Fratel, Girls' High School, Byculla; A. M[illegible]hall, Railway School, Bhusaval; B. E. O Dohe[illegible] Convent of Jesus and Mary, Byculla; E. M[illegible]hapman, St. Joseph's Convent, Panahgani: E. [illegible]rran-Gerrard, Girls' High School, Panchgani P. [illegible]. Girls' High School, Panchgani; O. B. Hastin[illegible] Price, Girls' High School, Panchgani; N. M[illegible]Fleming. St. Mary's High School; Poona N. B.—[illegible]English; f—French; h—History.

ALLAN LIN[illegible] OFFI[illegible]RS.

Improved Conditio[illegible]s and Increased Pa[illegible]

A few months ago an important [illegible]etition signed by seventy-three Officers of the [illegible]n Line, was forwarded to the Imperial Mercha[illegible]Service Guild for presentation to the Company. [illegible] Guild thereupon addressed a very courteous [illegible]er to Messrs. Allan Brothers aan Co., urging th[illegible]e Memorial was a highly important document, [illegible]ich represented the considered opinions of prac[illegible]lly the whole of the Officers in that service. The [illegible]ld submitted that the suggestions were of a [illegible]st reasonable character, and felt sure that the Pe[illegible]on would be productive of most beneficial results [illegible]th saregards the officers themselves and the inte[illegible]s of the Company as a whole. The main pro[illegible]ls embodied in the Petition were as follows:—

1. That having regard to the g[illegible]al increase of Officers' wages in the Atlantic, [illegible] other trades, and to the trying features of the C[illegible]dian Trade in particular, we submit that the w[illegible] of the Chief, Second, Third and Fourth Officers [illegible]e your service should be raised £2 per month all r[illegible]d.

2. That inasmuch as, while in [illegible], we have to provide our own Mess, without any [illegible]cial allowance for same, it is only reasonable to as[illegible]that, when in port, our sea pay should stand wi[illegible]out reduction and that we should be granted an [illegible]ditional daily allowance in consideration of the e[illegible]nce we must bear in providing our own food.

3. That, in order to give us the [illegible]pportunity of having a few hours with our wiv[illegible] families, or friends, at least twenty-four hours' l[illegible]ve be granted to Officers in home ports each voya[illegible]

4. Further concessions which [illegible]ld be highly esteemed would be that, whilst [illegible] home ports, Saturday to finish at noon, and [illegible]t the Second Officer should not be compelled to [illegible]in ship until 8 a.m. instead of 6 a.m. as at presen[illegible]nd the three-watch system be continued from [illegible]ort to port. Officers to be relieved from duty [illegible]p.m. the day before sailing. Engineers at prese[illegible]finish work at 1 p.m.

The Guild have now been official[illegible]informed that it was mainly due to these represe[illegible]ions that the following new scale of pay has been [illegible]ugurated and that the conditions of service are t[illegible] considerably improved.

NEW SCALE OF PAY.

Turbine Passenger Steamers.

New Rate	£.	s.	p.
Chief Officers	6	0	0
Second Officers	12	0	0
Extra Officer	1	0	0
Third Officers	9	0	0
Fourth Officers	8	10	0

Other Steamers.

New Rate	£.	s.	d.
Chief Officers	5	0	0
Second Officers	1	80	0
Extra Officer	0	10	0
Third Officers	8	10	0
Fourth Officers	7	19	0

A subsistence allowance which [illegible] Officers have not hitherto enjoyed is to be establi[illegible]d. It is also understood that a proportionate [illegible]ncrease in the

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Feb. 21.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col. H. O'Donnell, D. S. O., Indian Army, to be a colonel on the Staff in India, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Col A F Hogge, C B deceased Jan. 1; Capt T. S. Lambert, the East Lancashire Regt., from a Staff captain, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general at the War Office, vice Lieut-Col. E. M. Woodward, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt B E W Childs, the Royal Irish Regt., to be a Staff captain at the War Office, vice Capt T S Lambert Feb. 15.

Establishments.

Ordnance College—Capt T F Bushe, C M G from the Half pay List, to be commandant, vice Col. G R Townshend, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Feb. 15.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Veterinary Capt E P J Barry to be veterinary major Dec. 5.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards—C B Hornby, to be adjutant Jan. 21.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt O E M Saunders to be major Feb 18 Lieut R C Partridge, to be captain Jan. 23.

3rd King's Own Hussars—Lieut J J Dobie to be captain; Second Lieut A H L Soames to be lieutenant Jan. 31.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Capt H A Cooper is seconded for service as an adjutant of Yeomanry; Lieut H C Jenings, to be captain Feb. 1. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J A Batten Pooll Jan. 28 E Ramsden Feb. 1.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Capt E W Hermon retires on retired pay to serve in King Edward's Horse the King's Oversea Dominions Regt. under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Feb. 22.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—W S Murland to be second lieutenant on probation Feb. 22.

14th King's Hussars—Lieut Col and Brevet Col E D Brown-Synge-Hutchinson, V. C, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the half-pay List; Major R C Stephen to be lieutenant-colonel Feb. 22.

16th the Queen's Lancers—Second Lieut R A J Beech to be lieutenant Jan. 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Field Art.—Capt H E S Wynne is seconded for service on the Staff Feb. 9. The undermentioned lieutenant to be captains:—P H Wilson Jan. 10; G R Miller Jan. 15.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major A J Peile is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Major N G Barron is restored to be the establishment Feb. 10 The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains.—R H B Clark Jan. 2; E P Cudlip, and to remain seconded; J B Walker, and to remain secouded; H F Bnrke, and to remain seconded; R S Bunbury and to remain seconded; A G C Smythe; G N Hill and to remain seconded; W P A Hattersley Smith Jan. 11; F H Lister Jan. 18. Supernumerary Lieut J D D Brancker is restored to the establishment April 18.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt.—Lieut M Henderson to be adjutant Feb. 20.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—the promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated to Jan 22:—B G Clarke, and to remain seconded; S T Watson, and to remain supernumerary H N A Munter Lieut M F Louis to be captain Jan 23. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieutenant B M Kenny is antedated to Jan 22. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenantt:—G J Giffard, and to remain seconded; M Kemp-Weich Jan. 23.

The Buffs East Kent Regt.—Capt W H Trevor to be major; Supernumerary Capt H F Kirkpatrick is restored to the establishment Feb. 7 Lieut E C Norman to be captain Feb. 8.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.—Lieut C L Hodgson to be captain Jan. 1.

The Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt and Brevet Major H T Crispin to be major Feb. 8. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—W N Herbut; R T K Auld, an adjutant of Territorial infantry under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Second Lieut P Sidney to be lieutenant Jan. 4.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Second Lieut A W P Peddie to be lieutenant Feb. 3.

The Leicester Regt.—Capt W C Dixon to be adjutant Jan. 30.

Alexandra Princess of Weles's Own Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut J H S Westley to be captain; Second Lieut E J Richardson to be lieutenant Jan. 20.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt C J C Barrett is seconded for service on the Staff Feb. 1.

The Cheshire Regt.—Second Lieut M A Napier to be lieutenant Jan. 17.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt J B Cockburn is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Feb. 8.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut J K B Campbell to be lieutenant Oct. 26.

The East Lancashire Regt.—Second Lieut T R H Griffiths to be lieutenant Jan. 25.

The Welsh Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—B L Jones, and to remain seconded, L Phillips Jan. 1.

The Essex Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—E M Maitland Jan. 13; R F White Jan. 23 Supernumerary Lieut G C Binsteed is restored to the establishment Jan. 16; Second Lieut J Vance to be lieutenant Jan. 23.

The Royal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt. F J Braithwaite to be major Feb. 4.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Lieut C D Drew is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry; Supernumerary Lieut C A S Page is restored to the establishment Feb. 1.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut J U Kelly to be captain; Second Lieut G S Browne to be lieutenant Jan. 26.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt.—Capt. J J B Farley retireson retired pay; Lieut R A Bradley to be captain Feb. 22.

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieut J Ritchie to be lieutenant Dec. 25.

The Connaught Rangers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—R G Eyre Jan. 23; E G Hamilton Jan. 28. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—S W Howard Jan. 23; C F Blacker Jan. 28.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. Royal Canadians—Capt M F Fox is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry; Lieut. E. H. Murphy to be captain Feb. 1.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. C F T Swan is antedated to Jan. 22. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—M. B. Selby-Smyth, and to remain seconded; the Hon E C Lascelles Jan. 23.

The West India Regt.—Capt and Brevet Major B Faunce to be major; Supernumerary Capt W Chill is restored to the establishment Feb. 4.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G F Dawson, M B, T McC Phillips, M B, H V B Byatt, H S Dickson, R E Todd, M B, G Petit, F J Stuart, M B, J B Hanafin, H Gibson, W R O'Farrell, J A Renshaw, C A T Conyngham, M B, D B McGrigor, M B, R G S Gregg, M B, W A Spong, M B, H W Carson, M B, H P Hart, M B, F T Dowling, M B, R F O'r Dickinson, H T Treves, J C L Hingston, A E B Jones, M D B A Odlum, A Hendry M B, C P O'B Butler, J R Lloyd, J F Grant, M B (Jan. 29).

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt D J J Hill, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.,) ordnance officer, third class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of major (under the provisions of Articles 287, 372, and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb. 19).

Memoranda.

Brevet Col E D Brown-Synge-Hutchinson, V C, Half-pay List, to be colonel (Feb. 22); Ridingmaster and Honorary Lieut A E Lloyd, 6th Dragoon Guards Carbiniers, is granted the honorary rank of captain (Feb. 20).

The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—T M Koss, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys); F. Tomlinson, the Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt. Feb. 20.

Admiralty, 23rd February.

Head Schoolmaster James Allen Hearn Prideaux has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Schoolmaster in his Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 24th February.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of 11th July, 1905—Lieutenant Orwald Charles Merriman Parry has this day been granted permission to assume the rank of Commander on the Emergency List.

War office, February 24.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major-General Sir Alfred Edward Turner, K. C. B., to be Colonel Commandant, vice General W. D'O. Kerrich, Colonel Commandant, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, deceased. Dated 28th January.

War office, 24th February.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel John P. Du Cane, from a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at the War Office, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command the Artillery of a Division, vice Colonel Sir G. V. Thomas, Bt., C. B., D. S. O., who has retired. Dated 14th February.

Establishments.

Royal Military College, Captain Horace de C Martelli, Royal Artillery, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain H Karslake, D S O, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 29th February.

Inspection Staff, Captain William H W Young The Leicestershire Regiment, to be an Assistant Inspector vice Captain E J M Harvey, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 22nd February.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays Major William H Persse retires on retired pay Dated 25th February.

7th Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards Charles Bathurst Hele Phipps to be Second Lieutenant on probation Dated 25th February.

Remount Establishment, Riding Master and Honorary Captain Charles B Wilkins, Royal Artillery, to be Remount Officer, vice Major E W L Urquhart, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 16th January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Field Artillery, Major Harry A L H Wade retires on retired pay Dated 25th February.

Lieutenant Henry W Blathwayt to be Adjutant Dated 23rd January.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Roger H Massie is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery Dated 10th February.

Supernumerary Captain John F Barrington is restored to the establishment Dated 7th February.

Lieutenant John Coe to be Adjutant Dated 7th February.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Captain Walter B Hulke retired pay. Dated 25th February.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant Charles P Marten to be Captain. Dated 4th February.

Second Lieutenant Justice C Tilly to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th February.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Hugh N Jackson retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 25th Febuary.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Captain Henry Needham is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 14th January.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment Captain Harry K Umfreville retires on retired pay. Dated 25th February.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Percy J C Livingston retires on retired pay Dated 25th February.

Major William MacL Campbell, M V O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice P J C Livingston Dated 25th February.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Rogger R Shawcross to be Lieutenant Dated 24th January.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Lieutanant Herbert E Trevor to be Captain Dated 30th November.

Second Lieutenant Edward M Durrant to be Lieutenant Dated 30th November.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment Captain Francis E Johnston to be Major Dated 16th February.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Crops, Major John H Rivers retires on retired pay Dated 25th February.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend Harwood Little, B A, Chaplain to the Forces, 2nd Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 1st Class Dated 25th February.

The undermentioned to be Chaplains to the Forces, 4th Class Dated 24th February, The Reverend Eric William George Ferris The Reverend Robert Henry Holmes.

Army Ordnance Department.

Major Norman B Bainbridge, D S O, The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, Ordnance Officer, 3rd Class, is retained for permanent service and removed from his regiment under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 24th February.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Colonels retire on retired pay. Dated 25th February, Hugh W Pearse D S O, on completion of his period of service on the Staff. Charles V Hume, M V O, D S O. Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Henry W Price, The Manchester Regiment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 23rd February.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

4th Battalion, The Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E M Payne resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Dated 25th February.

3rd Battalion, The Royalty Welsh Fusiliers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants (on probation) are confirmed in their rank:—Llewellyn A A Alston John R. Beazley.

4th Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusilier, Second Lieutenant on probation William S Hughes is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment, Lieutenant Edward R S Prior resigns his commission. Dated 25th February.

3rd Battalion, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Lieut Roland Charles Mason, from the 3rd South Midland Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant on probation. Dated 25th February.

3rd Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant on probation Anthony N F. Spicer, is confirmed in his rank.

5th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Rhodes relinquishes his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Dated 22nd February.

Major Alexander J. Lainson, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Dated 22nd February.

3rd Battalion, The Connaught, Rangers Henry James Frederick Gerrard to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 25th February.

4th Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Cadet Henry Edgar Goodbody, from the Dublin University Contingent, Officers Training Corps, to be Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 25th February,

4th Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Thomas G. Eustace is confirmed in his rank.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Benares," March 13.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Benares, Commander A. J. Elliott, is due to arrive here the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. bringing the following passengers, who will be landed at Ballard Pier by Steam Tender—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Appleford, Mr W P	Newland, Miss
Appleford, Mrs	Noble, Mr W
Butler, Capt H	Sinkinson, Lt E H
Campbell, Miss Lorne	Sutcliffe, Mr E
Dracup, Miss D M	Turpie, Miss
Hawkes, Miss	Wigley, Mr J
Hawkes, Miss L	Yeowin, Mrs and child
Hoare, Mr J H	Young, Capt A W C
Keith, Miss	

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Campbell, Lt C H	Grant, Rev O W E and Mrs
Cartland, Mr Robt.	Mosley, Mr N
Gordon, Capt J G B	

Per s. s. "Olympia," March 15.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympiat, will arrive here on the morning of the 15th insant, with the following passengers:—

Bridge, Mr G	Wanless, Dr W J
Bridge, Mrs	Wanless, Mrs and 2 infants
Day, Mr G V	Winter, Maj C B
Forbes, Mr T A C	Winter, Mrs
Graham, Capt H G I	Wright, Mr G
Hume, Mrs H F	Wright, Mrs

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 11.

The weather remains disturbed over the whole of North-West India, but the rainfall, though nearly general, has diminished in amount. Some eastward extension occurred into the United Provinces and into the west of Central India. Moderate snow has fallen in Kashmir at most stations during the last two days, the chief amounts reported are: Chakrata, two inches; Muktsar, Mount Abu, Dehra Dun, Sialkot and Rawalpindi one inch.

The forecast show a light precipitation in the greater part of North-West India and a further extension eastward into the United Provinces and Central India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Rawalpindi has had 2·39", Lahore 1·97", Multan 0·22", Sirsa 0·37" and Ambala 0·18". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature has fallen and is now low, the deficiency amounting to 23° at Multan; night temperature is in excess at Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and day temperature are equal to the average. Night temperature is in excess except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi records 0·21" of rain and Bikaner 0·62". Skies are clear or lightly clouded in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Sind and west Rajputana; the minimum is also in defect in upper Sind but is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Kathiawar and north Gujarat; Bhuj has had 0·97", Dwarka 0·27", Veraval 0·75", Bhavnagar Para 0·11" and Dessa 0·95". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar where day temperature is in slight defect. Night temperature is in excess in west Central India and at Surat, Veraval and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0·97" of rain during a hailstorm. Skies are moderatly clouded in the northern and extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and day temperature are equal to the average. Night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and in Kathiawar, north Gujarat and lower Sind. Cloud has decreased in Sind, but skies are heavily clouded over the rest of north-west India, in Gujarat, Kathiawar and west Central India. Weather continues unsettled in the Punjab and Sind.

Nearly general rain is likely in the north Punjab and local rain over the rest of north-west India and in Kathiawar, Gujarat and west Central India. A few thunderstorms may occur in the Madras Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—4,000 cwts linseed and 3,375 cwts maize, Sandsy and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 16 casks condimeats, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 73 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co; 66 bales wool, M Balia; 125 bales wool, B Hurbhum, 68 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 104 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 35 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—135 casks skins, Enrico N Stein; 165 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR HULL.

Fara s—13,500 cwts cottonseed, and 4,074 cwts castorseed, Arjun Khimji; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bucher.

FOR TRIESTE.

Illinois s—1,870 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clematis s—365 bales cotton and 215 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 52 bales hemp, Mose Umersey; 117 cwts linseed, K Keshowji and Co; 1,839 cwts linseed, H Maganlal; 2,937 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lamington s—2,010 cwts groundnut and 1,006 cwts castorseed, Parikh Bros and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, Continental Commercial Trading and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Rotenfels s—350 cwts myrabollams, Parikh Bros and Co; 8 bales buffalo hides, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Pearlmoor s—2,747 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed H Maganlal.

Clan Macalian s—4,777 cwts linseed and 2,040 cwts rapeseed, M Vaishdas, 1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rabimtulla.

Persiana s—1 cwt nigerseed Ralli Bros.

Tollochmoor s—165 bales cotton, F Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

D Balduino 30 cwts gum, Nuserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Illinois s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

NEW IDEAS OF MATTER.

Professor Bragg's studies of radio-activity have led him to make some interesting suggestions as to the nature of matter. These are set forth in a lecture given at the Royal Institution a short while ago. One of the most striking of his conclusions is that there may be a fourth state of matter in which the corpuscles, or electrons, play the same part as do the molecules in the kinetic theory of the gaseous state. In the latter well-known theory it is assumed that the particles, by their dartings to and fro with great velocity, collisions with one another and with enclosing boundaries, produce all the phenomena of pressure, expansion, &c., in gases.

KINETIC THEORY OF CORPUSCLES.

According to Professor Bragg, those corpuscular radiations with which radium has made us familiar act in a similar way. The radiant particles are, of course, much smaller than the molecules of a gas, and their rates of motion are hundreds of thousands of times as great. It is this velocity which gives them that remarkable penetrative power which they have been observed to possess. Molecules in their encounters do not even come into close contact, but are separated at their closest by a distance equal to the sum of their radii. Electrons, on the other hand, pass freely through atoms of matter. And it is this, as Professor Bragg points out, with suggests possibilities of discovering something of the actual structure of an atom. "Never before," he says, "have we been able to pass anything through an atom."

DIFFERENT FORMS OF RADIATION

Now there are four different forms of radiation which can be passed at will through the atoms of matter. A study of the particles after they have emerged again from the atoms will show what has happened to them in the atom, and hence something of the constitution of the atom itself. These four forms are those known as the alpha, beta, and gamma rays of radium, and the X-rays. The first are atoms of Helium, the second electrons, while the third and fourth have hitherto been thought to be pulsations in the ether analogous to light waves. When a particle encounters an atom it passes through it, and on to another. It loses a little energy at each collision, and finally when it has lost all passes out of recognition.

EFFECT OF CORPUSCLES ON MATTER

When an alpha particle passes through a gas it moves straight through every atom it meets. It suffers scarcely any deviation from its course until its velocity is nearly spent. Most of the atoms it passes through are ionised, that is, rendered conductors of electricity. The facts with regard to the gamma ray are specially interesting. It moves along in a straight line, and penetrates atoms with far greater ease than either of the other radium rays. Sooner or later it "disappears inside an atom, handing on a large share of its energy to a beta particle which takes its place.

GAMMA RAYS ALSO CORPUSCLES.

A notable result of Prof. Bragg's investigation is the conclusion that the gamma rays and the X-rays are corpuscular, and not as usually supposed, ethereal pulsations. In his own words they may be electrons, corpuscles of negative electricity, "which have assumed a cloak of darkness in the form of sufficient positive electricity to neutralise them." And since it appears that ultra-violet light possesses many of the properties of the above rays, the suggestion arises that it may be likewise corpuscular in its nature. And if this particular light then may not all light be corpuscular? The wave theory of light, one of the most firm established of modern theories, seems threatened. "The whole situation" says Prof. Bragg "is most remarkable and puzzling."

A NEW ELEPHANT.

The ancient proverb, "Always something new from Africa," receives fresh illustration from the reported discovery in that country of a new species of elephant. It is known to the natives as the Water-elephant, and a herd of five of them was seen on the shores of Lake Leopold II. by one of the explorers sent out by the Paris Museum of Natural History. Compared with the known elephants, they seemed much smaller, with shorter trunks, longer necks, and no tusks. Before more minute examination was possible, the animals plunged into the lake. An account of this new discovery is given in "La Nature."

NEW THEORY OF COMETS.

A new theory of comets it put forth in a recent number of a well-known astronomical periodical. The apparent repulsion between the sun and the comet shown in the phenomenon of the tail is explained on an electrical basis. It is supposed that the sun, by emitting great streams of electrons, in other words, negative electricity becomes positively charged. The comet also, as the result of some influence received from the sun, emits electrons and becomes positively charged. Both bodies being thus positively charged, there will be mutual repulsion between sun and comet, which will by sufficient to send the charged particles streaming away from the sun.

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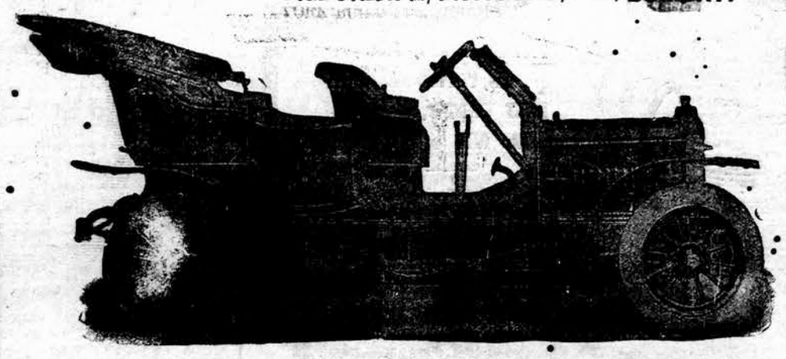

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